

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
High, 10-14 (50-57). Tomorrow variable.
Temp. 10-14 (50-57). Yesterday's temp.
10-14 (50-57). CHARTER: Rather rough, BOMBE
dr. Temp. 9-11 (48-54). NEW YORK: Fair,
10-14 (50-57).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	51.99
Belgium	10 S.P.	Luxembourg	15.12
Denmark	3 D.K.	Morocco	2 Dr.
East	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 P.
Finland	3 F.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	120 D.M.	Norway	2.15 N.K.
Germany	120 D.M.	Portugal	19 Esc.
Greece	15 D.R.	Spain	23 Ptas.
India	50 Rls.	Sweden	2.25 S.K.
Iran	250 Lf.	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
Italy	250 Lf.	Turkey	7.57
Japan	1.5 1.40	U.S. Military (Eur.)	\$0.35
		Yugoslavia	1.50 D.

28,581

PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1974

Established 1887



cue workers at Tehran airport digging through debris after the catastrophe.

Tehran Air Terminal Roof Falls In, 25 Die

TEHRAN, Dec. 5 (AP).—The roof of Tehran's airport terminal collapsed today after a heavy snowfall, and rescuers said they killed 25 bodies from the wreckage. Iran's civil aviation chief, Mehdi Arbab, said he feared at 25 more bodies might be under the rubble.

The dead were not officially identified, but an airport source said a German national was among those killed. The injured were Edward Alfred Kassab, 45, of Detroit, Mich., but did not give his condition.

Most of the dead were believed to be Iranians.

Injured survivors staggered out of the steel-and-concrete ruins, blood streaming from their faces. Authorities sealed off the airport and began digging for the victims in subfreezing weather.

A witness said he saw about 30 injured.

All international flights to and from Tehran had been canceled because of the eight-inch snowfall, so the terminal was not as crowded as usual with foreign travelers. But up to 100 persons were believed to be waiting in the building for domestic flights.

Police and troops went to Mehrabad Airport to assist in rescue operations, but officials privately expressed doubt that anyone standing directly under the roof could have survived.

A shocked witness said, "This is not like the mud-and-brick walls of villages. The roof was concrete and the floor was concrete and the victims were in between."

Most of the injured survivors had been in corridors leading to the main passenger terminal. They were cut by flying glass from broken windows and by concrete debris.

The airport was built 30 years ago. Last summer an extra passenger lounge was added to the main building, and an architect speculated that this could have weakened the roof supports.

Other officials blamed the snow lying on the roof after Tehran's first snowfall of the season.

"We're still trying to find out why the 'victims' were," he said. "It could take days."

An Aid Bill Is Voted By Senate

Deadline Delayed On Cyprus Issue

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (WP).—The Senate yesterday approved a \$2.7-billion foreign aid bill by one vote—48 to 45—after voting to give President Ford two more months to solve the Cyprus crisis or face a total congressional cutoff of all U.S. weapons aid to Turkey.

The bill was backed by the White House, some Republican lawmakers, and a coalition of middle-of-the-road senators long faithful to the aid program. It was steered to final passage by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn.

At the White House today, press secretary Ronald Nessen said of the Senate vote: "The President does not feel that that's a statement of action."

He also said that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would be making further attempts to resolve the Greek-Turkish differences over Cyprus when he goes to Brussels next week for a NATO meeting that will include Greek and Turkish officials.

Sen. Humphrey won, 55 to 36, adoption of a key amendment giving Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger until Feb. 13—a month after the new Congress convenes in mid-January—to negotiate removal of Turkish troops from Cyprus. Without such a move, a ban on aid to Turkey would go into effect on Feb. 13.

Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., said all aid to Turkey should be prohibited immediately because Ankara had violated aid agreements by using U.S. weapons to invade and occupy portions of Cyprus. Sen. Eagleton said a delay in stopping weapons shipments would only allow the Turks to entrench themselves in Cyprus and refuse to negotiate, thus letting them reap the fruits of their aggression and force a partition of the island.

Sen. Humphrey responded, however, that Turkey had only a caretaker government at present and therefore negotiations needed more time.

House to Act Next Week

It was the second time that Sen. Eagleton has been thwarted in efforts to obtain an immediate cutoff. In October, Sen. Eagleton and his House allies, Rep. Ben Rosenblatt, D-N.Y., Rep. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., and Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., had pressed for a cutoff only to have the White House win approval of language postponing it to allow negotiations. The earlier postponement is due to expire next Tuesday, but if the Humphrey extension is approved when the House takes up its version of the aid bill next week, the White House will have another two months.

Rep. Sarbanes told reporters that he will make a fight for an immediate cutoff in the House and the issue could endanger the whole aid measure.

The Senate's one-vote passage of the bill reflects deep congressional unhappiness with the aid program. It has always had some critics, particularly among conservatives, who regarded it as throwing money down a rathole. But in recent years, liberals like

Sen. Humphrey, have been pressing the French to support their plan for a 35-nation summit meeting next summer to crown the now two-year-old negotiation on settling accounts in Europe.

Many observers believe that he sees this as a capstone to his career before relinquishing power to younger men in the Soviet hierarchy.

French support for the Soviet plan is important since it has been the Western European na-

tion, not the United States, that have had the toughest negotiating position in the security conference. The United States only recently lent its support to the Western Europeans' effort to obtain maximum concessions from Moscow. Washington still prefers negotiating détente directly with the Russians.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing still has shown no sign of approving the Soviet idea, which in Moscow's eyes would be a reasonable substitute for the World War II peace treaty that is never signed by the belligerents. But there have been recent signs of progress in Geneva, where the negotiations are being held, particularly in the sensitive area of travel.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Ford in Washington yesterday.

For European Security Summit

Brezhnev Seeks Giscard's Support

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev moved quickly today to line up French backing for the European security conference during his first day of talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

"The rapid and happy termination of work on the pan-European conference at the highest level," he said in a toast tonight, would be the surest way of reinforcing détente.

Following the day's meetings at Rambouillet castle, Mr. Brezhnev said that his recent meeting in Vladivostok with President Ford had contributed to détente, but he insisted on the importance of the security conference.

Earlier, Mr. Brezhnev's press spokesman told newsmen that it was the "most important event in the process of détente."

Spokesman Leonid Zamyatin said that the "Soviet side urged that the conference be ended at the highest level."

Cloudless Skies

The overall Soviet goal, Mr. Brezhnev explained tonight in his toast, was to achieve "peaceful and cloudless skies on our planet."

Although praising the Ford meeting, the Soviet party leader said that problems remained, including the "explosive Middle East situation." He also said the "accumulation and improvement of armaments" remained a problem, but he was not specific.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Set for Jan. 9

Elections Called in Denmark After Rebuff of Inflation Plan

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 5 (AP).—Premier Poul Hartling tonight ordered previously unscheduled elections after the Folketing (parliament) refused to accept unconditionally a plan for wage-price curbs. The plan was introduced by his minority Liberal government on a take-it-or-leave-it basis Tuesday. Mr. Hartling set the elections for Jan. 9. Mr. Hartling's announcement was greeted with a mixture of applause, protest and laughter in the Folketing, which had gone through an all-day debate with a record 42 members mounting the rostrum to speak.

Mr. Hartling, 60, who took power following an election a year ago and ruled on the smallest parliamentary basis in Danish history—22 of the Folketing's 179 seats—did not formally resign. This means he can continue in power after the elections unless he is toppled by a vote of no confidence in the new Folketing.

12 Parties in Folketing

Mr. Hartling ignored appeals by non-Socialist parties—and even a motion of confidence ordered by one of them—when he decided that the debate in the 12-party Folketing had made it clear that there was no majority in favor of his crisis plan and that no constructive alternatives had been offered.

The crisis plan included a prolongation throughout 1975 of all existing wage agreements, temporary abolition of cost-of-living wage adjustments—to be partially compensated for with tax-free cash payments by the government to all wage-earners—a freeze on dividends and of profits on goods and services, and a freeze of farm-product prices.

Mr. Hartling described his plan as the only way to combat rampant inflation, now running at a rate of more than 15 per cent annually, and mounting unemployment.

The latest statistics showed that some 7,000 Danes lost their jobs in the last week of November and that about 113,000 Danes are now out of work. The jobless now total 11 per cent of the work force, the highest percentage in Denmark since the 1850s and six times the unemployment rate a year ago.

Rules Testimony "Not Essential"

Sirica Throws Out Subpoenas for Nixon

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Judge John Sirica ruled today that testimony by former President Richard Nixon in either oral or written form was "not essential" to the defense in the Watergate cover-up trial and ordered that the proceedings continue without interruption.

The judge held that Mr. Nixon's testimony was not "indispensable or necessary to prevent a failure of justice." He noted that the former president had "been accused in effect of being an accomplice of the defendants" and that Mr. Nixon's testimony would be "subject to the instruction to the jury that it should be received with caution and scrutinized with care," and therefore its potential value should not be "unrealistically overestimated."

He made the ruling in denying requests by three of the five defendants, all former top Nixon administration and re-election

campaign officials—H.R. Halde- man, John Ehrlichman and John Mitchell—that the trial be delayed until the ailing former president is able to give a deposition early next month.

The judge also formally dismissed two subpoenas commanding Mr. Nixon to testify. As a result of today's action, Mr. Nixon may never have to testify under oath about his part in the June 17, 1973, burglary of Democratic national headquarters in the Watergate complex and the subsequent cover-up attempt.

Flea by Nixon's Lawyers

A court-appointed panel of three doctors last week informed the judge that Mr. Nixon would not be well enough to answer questions by deposition before Jan. 6 and would not be able to come to Washington to testify before Feb. 16.

However, earlier today, attorneys for the former president argued that Jan. 6 would be the

earliest date on which he could begin preparing to give testimony and that it would be highly unlikely that he would be subjected to interrogation proposed, until a date well after Jan. 6, 1975.

"They added that 'the time necessary for Mr. Nixon adequately to prepare for interrogation is substantial.'"

The three defendants contended that Mr. Nixon's testimony was essential to their getting a fair trial.

Attorneys for Ehrlichman asked that the trial be recessed and the sequestered jury allowed to go home for the Christmas holidays, to return when Mr. Nixon's testimony became available. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Halde- man joined in the request.

The prosecution strongly attacked the request, contending that the jury would be exposed to all the trial publicity it has so far avoided. In addition, the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Smith Reported There

Africans Continue Rhodesia Talks

LONDON, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Three African presidents and the leaders of three Rhodesian nationalist movements held a second day of secret talks in the Zambian President's official residence today.

According to sources in Lusaka, Salisbury and Pretoria, they are trying to resolve Rhodesia's nine-year-old dispute with Britain over timetable for bringing black majority rule to the breakaway British colony.

All the governments involved were maintaining virtual silence on the talks. Zambia has said only at President Kenneth Kaunda's press conference that the talks were continuing.

Report on Smith

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, whose movements for the last 24 hours had been kept secret by his government, returned to Salisbury today, AP reported. Sources said he was expected to make a major statement this weekend.

The Rhodesian government refused to comment, but sources close to the government and the African National Council indicated that Mr. Smith had flown to Salisbury today with the African leaders. These sources said they were South African Prime Minister John Vorster will make the trip this weekend, although it was denied in Pretoria.

Sources in Lusaka and Salisbury said the African presidents and the Rhodesian nationalist movements to overcome their differences to form a unified black front which could lead to constitutional talks involving all parties in the dispute.

Parole From Rhodesia

The sources said that Joshua Nkomo, head of the Zimbabwe People's Union, and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the rival Zimbabwe African

National Union, were on parole from Rhodesian prisons to join the talks.

The sources said Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the African National Council, Rhodesia's legal African political group, also was in Lusaka for the talks.

Discreet security precautions were in force at State House, Mr. Kaunda's official residence. Newsmen were discouraged from watching arrivals at the building.

There has been no indication of how the talks are going but the Zambian government-owned Daily Mail carried a headline today saying: "End of Deadlock Seems in Sight."

Stock Market Prices

During previous attempts to resolve Rhodesia's dispute with Britain, Salisbury stock market prices rose sharply. Today the prices rose slightly across the board because of optimism about the Lusaka talks, dealers said.

In Pretoria, Mr. Vorster presided over a cabinet meeting. A pro-government newspaper said that Mr. Vorster would visit Cape Town next week to hear the outcome of the Lusaka talks before taking his annual vacation.

Cosmonauts Test Docking Device

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—The two cosmonauts orbiting aboard Soyuz-16 have tested the docking mechanism which will be used in next year's U.S.-Soviet linkup of two spacecraft, Tass said today.

The test was carried out yesterday, the third day of their flight. Tass said the first half of their flight has been completed, a rare feat for a mission of only 10 days.

Cosmonauts Anatoliy Filipchenko and Nikolai Rubtsov, the press agency said, checked the functioning of mechanisms and devices for the coupling, linkup and hermetic docking of a Soviet Soyuz and an American Apollo when they meet in orbit next July.

U.S. Coal Miners Approve Contract, End 24-Day Strike

By Peter Millis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (WP).—United Mine Workers president Arnold Miller today ordered striking miners back to work after he signed a new contract with the coal industry, ending a 24-day work stoppage.

Mr. Miller said the miners approved the three-year pact by a vote of 44,754 to 24,741. He said they would begin returning to work tomorrow.

A coal industry spokesman called the contract a "very forward-looking agreement."

It calls for a 64-per-cent boost in wages and fringe benefits over its three-year span but Mr. Miller, who earlier had called it one of the "fattest" in recent memory, said he does not consider it "inflationary."

Asked if the UMW thought the price of coal would rise to pay for the new contract, Mr. Miller said, "We don't know how much it will go up. I don't think it requires [higher prices] but I'm not saying they [the companies] won't increase coal prices."

Although 44 per cent of the miners voting rejected the agreement, Mr. Miller said they "will accept the majority rule" and go back to work.

"I'm hopeful that in the future we can reach an agreement without a strike, the union leader

said. He said he was aware of the effect the strike had on the nation's economy "but it could have been worse."

N.T. Camica, chairman of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, said in a statement after the contract signing that the mine operators are "naturally pleased that the new agreement has been ratified by the mine workers." He said the mine owners also approved it.

"Now the coal mines, which have been idle since Nov. 12, can be reopened promptly and we can get on with the job of supplying the nation with this vitally needed fuel," he said.

"The new three-year contract, while a very costly one for the industry, is a very forward looking agreement and will be of great benefit to the miners," Mr. Camica added.

The UMW's more than 100,000 working members produce about 70 per cent of the nation's coal. Their walkout led to more than 23,000 layoffs in the railroad industry (which derives about 10 per cent of its revenue from hauling coal) and the steel industry, which converts coal into coke for melting iron ore.

The ratification was a victory for Mr. Miller, who came to the

presidency two years ago as an insurgent in an election that left the union deeply divided.

The new contract will give miners, who now make \$42 to \$50 a day, wage increases of 10 per cent the first year, 4 per cent the second and 3 per cent the third, plus quarterly cost-of-liv-

ing increases beginning in February. Pensions will also rise, and among other provisions, miners will have paid sick leave for the first time in their history.

Both sides estimate that the total compensation—wages plus fringe benefits—will rise by 64 per cent over the three years.

United Press International.

BACK TO WORK—Arnold Miller, president of the United Mine Workers, signing the three-year contract in Washington yesterday as Walter Wallace, president of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, looks on.

United Press International.

Milan Girl, 11, Freed After Ransom Is Paid

MILAN, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Kidnappers yesterday freed the 11-year-old daughter of a Milan hotel dealer, who said he would pay to work all his life to repay the money he borrowed to pay ransom.

Police said Nicoletta di Nardi, kidnapped on Nov. 16 as she walked to school with her sister, was sold and frightened but appeared unharmed. Her father would not specify what the ransom payment was.

Despite Industrial Progress

Soviet Farms Fail to Catch Up With West

By Peter Onos

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The stalls at Moscow's central market, where farmers sell crops from their small private plots, are down to winter essentials: beets, carrots, onions, potatoes, cabbages, some apples and a few small pears.

Next door, on the meat racks, low-quality cuts of veal, mutton and beef are selling at high prices.

And outside, at a state produce kiosk, shoppers bundled up against the first heavy snows of the season are shuffling through a long queue for hard-to-get Egyptian oranges.

The Soviet Union may have reached parity with the United States in strategic armaments and is rated the world's second industrial power, but when it comes to feeding the people, this vast land has a long way to go to match the affluent West.

According to recent independent studies, the average Soviet citizen eats considerably less than half as much meat as his American counterpart and relies on more than twice as much bread and potatoes to round out his diet.

Best Selection

The paltry supply of fresh food at Moscow's main market represents the best selection available in the city. In more remote areas, scarcities are still common. A Western visitor to Novosibirsk, the largest city in Siberia, was startled this summer by an unusually rush in a downtown store to grab a few pieces of meat that were put on display.

When one asks why the Soviet Union does not do more to help solve world food problems, specialists here suggest that maybe this country still has too much to do for itself. Nearly 50,000 state farms (sovkhozes) and collective farms (kolkhozes) do not yet meet the requirements of the 250 million Soviet citizens.

The shortcomings are a relative matter. Great famines like those that swept the Soviet Union in the 1930s are no longer threatening. Today's specter of starving millions in Africa and India, hardly includes Russians, who eat so much they are inclined to be dumpy.

Indeed, the consensus of Western experts is that Soviet agricultural progress over the last decade has been substantial, reflecting enormous efforts at mechanization, fertilization, land reclamation, price supports, wage improvements and industrialization of production.

Greater Investment

Official figures show that about 60 per cent more money has been invested in agriculture during the current five-year plan than in the previous one—an expenditure that says more about the scale of the Soviet effort than about ultimate accomplishments.

Already, the Russians are the world's largest producer of wheat and feed grains. By the standards of the hungry millions in other parts of the globe, the Russians seem ready to be providers instead of consumers, guarantors

against disaster in less fortunate societies.

On the contrary, however, it is the Soviet Union that twice in the past three years has contracted for huge American grain purchases, spurring the upward trend of world commodity prices.

Despite all the progress of the last decade, a single especially bad harvest in 1973 caused the Russians a whole range of serious internal economic problems: the national budget had to be re-adjusted by 20 billion rubles (\$32 billion), according to a report at the time, and supplies of dairy products and staples dropped so

Moro Wins First Vote in Italy Senate

ROME, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Premier Aldo Moro's new center-left coalition government easily won a Senate vote of confidence today.

The chamber voted 190-113 to approve Mr. Moro's cabinet, formed Nov. 23 after a 51-day government crisis in an Italy affected by rising unemployment, extremist violence and an annual 25-per-cent inflation rate.

The cabinet needed 152 votes to pass its first parliamentary test. Observers said that it should have no trouble securing another comfortable margin in the Chamber of Deputies' confidence vote scheduled for Saturday.

The Senate vote held no surprises. The government was backed by Mr. Moro's Christian Democrats, by the Republicans of Deputy Premier Ugo La Malfa and by the rival Socialist and Social Democratic parties.

The moderately rightist Liberals, as expected, abstained to demonstrate their criticism of Mr. Moro's left-of-center policies. The Communists, independent leftists and neo-Fascists cast the dissenting ballots.

Leading an Italian government for the fourth time, Mr. Moro told the parliament earlier this week that Italians must curb their wage demands, reduce their heating and consumption of imported meat, give up many other privileges and avoid waste if Italy is to cure its economic ills.

"The crisis we are going through is certainly the most serious Italy has had to face in the past 30 years," Mr. Moro told the parliament. "These coming months will undoubtedly be among the most painful and the hardest in our national history."

India-Czech Trade Pact

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—India and Czechoslovakia yesterday signed a new five-year trade and payments agreement calling for an immediate 80-per-cent increase in bilateral trade.

Officials said the trade pact was expected to register the increase next year and total just over \$200 million.

low that emergency measures against hoarding were put into force.

To deal with the crisis, the Russians made their celebrated purchase of 20 million tons of American grain. The transaction pushed grain prices up sharply and depleted U.S. reserves, for which U.S. Agriculture Department officials continue to be criticized.

Then last month, the Kremlin attempted another big U.S. purchase, although the predicted harvest of around 200 million tons this year is the second largest in Soviet history. The White House blocked the sale until a compromise—a smaller amount, with longer-term delivery—could be worked out.

The Soviet move puzzled many agricultural analysts, considering the advertised size of the just-ended harvest and the unattractively high prices on the world market.

Modest Appraisal

One explanation for the attempted purchase may be that the harvest was not as big as expected. In the leadership's main speech on the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution last month, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said, "In spite of unfavorable weather conditions in a number of regions, the gross grain harvest... is not a bad one"—a noticeably modest appraisal.

But probably the main reason for the Soviet Union's continued inability to maintain itself is the tremendous push to upgrade the diet of the people by supplying them more meat. Meat consumption, although low by Western standards, has increased about one-fourth since 1965. This has entailed the raising of huge and ever-expanding livestock herds.

The Soviet grain purchases were made rather than abandon ambitious livestock goals.

No matter how hard the Russians try to upgrade agriculture production, certain problems cannot be overcome. Only about 11 per cent of the land is arable. Capricious weather and a short growing season reduce potential even further and make long-range planning difficult. There is, understandably, a continuing campaign to expand the amount of usable land.

The use of manpower represents another dilemma for the Kremlin. As in the United States, there is a steady drifting away from rural areas by young people in favor of the higher salaries and better life-style in the cities.

But the Russians need far more hands than the highly mechanized American farmers. According to U.S. statistics, 31 per cent of the Soviet labor force works in agriculture compared to only 4 per cent in the United States. Moreover, the statistics show that the Soviet output per worker is about 10 per cent that of the American production figure.

The combination of a harsh, unpredictable climate, relatively primitive machinery and low productivity keeps Soviet yields below what the country evidently needs to keep pace with growth—particularly in light of the stress on better diet.



ODD WOMAN OUT—A senior nurse was the only female in a recent all hands ceremony at the Royal Australian Navy Air Station at Nowra, near Sydney.

Export Phaseout to Proceed

Trudeau Rejects U.S. Appeal on Oil Cuts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said today that he told President Ford he will not change his plan to cut back oil exports to the United States.

In a news conference, Mr. Trudeau said Canada's policy to end all exports by 1983 was in the best interest of the United States as well as of Canada.

"We could have continued at the past levels," he said, "and then suddenly turned off the spigot. Or we can phase it out" so President Ford can adjust his policies.

The United States now buys 900,000 barrels of Canadian oil a day. Mr. Trudeau has ordered that cut to 650,000 barrels a day by July with a follow-up cutback until the program ends entirely.

"We Won't Have Enough"

Mr. Trudeau met with Mr. Ford twice yesterday and told the President that the phaseout was necessary. Otherwise, he said in his news conference, "we won't have enough for ourselves in the next seven or eight years."

Faced with similar circumstances, the United States would do the same, Mr. Trudeau said.

He met with reporters shortly after a breakfast with 17 U.S. senators, most from Northern states whose refineries will be hit hard by the phaseout program.

Mr. Trudeau said at the news conference that "I don't take seriously" suggestions by many of the senators that the United States retaliate for the Canadian policy.

He had written a letter to President Ford suggesting possible retaliation, particularly if Canada did not ease a \$520 surcharge on each barrel of oil sold to the United States.

One senator warned that an "ugly relationship" could develop between the two countries over Canada's oil cutback.

The warning came from Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., who said the United States was paying \$1 to \$1.50 more a barrel for Canadian crude oil than it pays for Mexican oil, which currently costs about \$11 a barrel.

Makarios Delays His Arrival In Cyprus Until Tomorrow

NICOSIA, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Archbishop Makarios today postponed his return to Cyprus by 24 hours and SOCA-2, the underground fighting organization that helped oust him as President in July, warned of renewed bloodshed if he does not change his policies.

An aide of the archbishop telephoned acting President Glafkos Clerides from Athens and told him that the prelate would return to the war-torn island Saturday, not tomorrow as scheduled, a government spokesman said.

"Technical reasons," the aide said, according to the government spokesman. He declined to elaborate.

News of the delay came as the leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community, Vice-President Rauf Denktaş, said he viewed the return of Archbishop Makarios with gloom because he "has said nothing to make me believe he has changed."

Assurances Cited

But he said he had been assured by Mr. Clerides and a United Nations official that violence would not erupt.

Nevertheless, Turkish forces were on a precautionary alert in case an outbreak of violence in the Greek-Cypriot community spilled over into Turkish-Cypriot areas, a Turkish-Cypriot official said.

The guerrilla group SOCA-2, in warning of more bloodshed if the archbishop does not change his policies, declared in leaflets distributed in Nicosia:

"Makarios is misleading the people if he promises that he will drive away the Turkish

Officials said that Mr. Ford brought up the oil problem during a two-hour meeting yesterday and indicated support for the senator's concern, but only in a general way. This broad approach marked the entire Ford-Trudeau meeting as well as a dinner last night at the White House.

Officials of both sides said that the two leaders touched briefly on international developments generally and on bilateral issues a bit more specifically. All

of this was done "in a spirit of friendship and candor," according to one American official.

"They are both political animals who enjoy" talking over matters, even if in dispute, he said.

Although the meeting was described in advance as a means for the two men to get acquainted, officials noted privately that Mr. Ford wanted the talks to deal with some substantive issues.

The President made this clear when he sent his press secretary, Ronald Reagan, to talk to reporters just before Mr. Trudeau arrived.

"The United States is disappointed" by Canada's oil policy, Mr. Reagan said, and hopes Canada will adjust its schedule for ending exports.

The United States accepts the decision to end exports since rising domestic consumption and decreasing reserves are keeping Canada's ability to meet its own needs over the next decade. But what Mr. Ford and the senators do not accept is Mr. Trudeau's decision to cut the flow so quickly and so drastically that it may harm the United States.

On other issues, Mr. Trudeau told newsmen that the United States has not yet violated any commitments for cleaning up the Great Lakes and other joint waterways.

However, he said, "I hope the Americans will act suddenly and catch up with us" in cleaning up the streams and lakes along the border.

They had written a letter to the UN Council on Economic and Social Affairs last year. Both India and Pakistan are council members now, but China had indicated for the first time that it would be a candidate for a seat, and big powers are normally seated where they wish to be. Two other seats went to an Arab nation—Yemen—and to Japan.

In the UN context, India and Pakistan had been re-districted into the same seat, Pakistani Ambassador Iqbal Akhund, vice-president of the council this year, is now in line to be its president next year. It is a crucial post, for the council is the final UN arbiter of issues such as multinational corporations and the UN program for a "new world economic order."

"It was a bit of the political fallout from the Indian bomb," said one Asian diplomat, referring to its May detonation of a nuclear device which India insists was for peaceful purposes.

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U.S. Holds Up Ethiopia Aid Following Leaders' Executions

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The United States is holding up the signing of agreements for more than \$20 million in immediate economic assistance to Ethiopia following the execution without trial 11 days ago of 80 leading personalities of deposed Emperor Haile Selassie's old regime.

Informed sources also said American economic aid programs worth close to \$50 million might eventually be affected as a result of a U.S. government decision to postpone all "major decisions" regarding new military and economic assistance to Ethiopia pending a "better understanding" of the political situation here.

U.S. Agency for International Development officials at the American Embassy refused to comment on the report except to say that all programs were now under review.

Drought Relief Aid

Part of the economic assistance now in doubt involves about \$5 million for drought rehabilitation projects, these sources said. It was not immediately clear whether emergency drought relief would also be affected.

Meanwhile, the United States yesterday sent only a low-ranking local employee to the monthly meeting of major donors with Ethiopian officials to discuss drought relief and rehabilitation programs. The American boycott was understood to be in protest over the executions.

For similar reasons, several other Western donors either failed to show up or sent junior representatives. Both the World Bank and the United Nations reportedly had representatives at the meeting.

The two top Ethiopian officials of the government's Drought Relief and Rehabilitation Commission also did not show up, apparently because they were aware of the plans of some donors to boycott the meeting.

In another development, Brig. Gen. Teferi Benti, the new chairman of the ruling Provisional Military Council, sent a reply to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's telegram of last week expressing the General Assembly's concern for the fate of about 400 prisoners, including the former emperor.

In a long message defending the aims of the Ethiopian military reform movement, Gen. Teferi said that the United Nations' appeal was "somewhat speculative" regarding the council's intentions toward the prisoners and based on "false and malicious newspaper reports."

Most Humane Treatment

The council, Gen. Teferi said, "has already made it known that there would be fair trial of the prisoners in custody under the laws existing in the country." He also told the world body that "there is no reason whatsoever for the assembly to be concerned over the fate of the prisoners, who are regularly fed and clothed by their families with whom they maintain daily contact."

The prisoners are, thus, receiving most humane treatment," he said.

In justification for the summary executions, Gen. Teferi said that "hundreds of thousands of people died of hunger, malnutrition and disease because of the wanton policies of the previous regime." The number of political figures eliminated without fair trial by the past regime was still unknown, the council chairman said in his reply.

Meanwhile, military reinforcements continued to leave Addis Ababa in trucks and jeeps headed north toward the provinces of Tigre and Eritrea. Several thousand other soldiers have been dispatched there in the last 10 days.

There are persistent reports that the former governor of Tigre Province, Prince Seyum Mengesha, has now organized a

resistance movement to the military regime there. But sources said they believed Prince Seyum was now in Sudan as an exile.

At the same time, a relay of the central government's 12,000 old effort to crush the Tigray Liberation Front's secessionist movement appears imminent.

Senate Vote A Bill for Foreign Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Sen. Stuart Symington, Mo., have turned against the program, saying much of the money goes to support governments or to develop areas that rob the U.S. of jobs.

The only money added to the bill yesterday was \$55 million proposed by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., for economic aid to Portugal and its former colonies.

The bill carries \$250 million in economic aid for Egypt, \$100 million for a special Middle East fund, expected to be used for Israel, \$100 million in weapons grants and \$200 million in weapons loans for long-term planned outlays of \$1 billion for UNESCO until UN repays a series of loans condemning Israel.

Other provisions bar aid to the military regime in China, forbid disruptive demonstrations in other countries, less the appropriate congressional committees are notified by hand, forbid training of police and prison officials in Vietnam and Cambodia.

The bill also limits aid to South Vietnam to \$120 million (the White House wanted \$100 million) and to Cambodia to \$75 million (\$75 million was requested and to Laos to \$70 million requested) while aid to South Korea from the requested \$233 million to \$134 million with a directive to \$15 million together by the end of

France Is Said To Order Five Canada Planes

PARIS, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Qu Prime Minister Robert Bourassa today announced that France will buy five Canadian planes but he said no cooperation cord has been reached on proposed construction of a uranium-enrichment plant in Jura Bay.

Mr. Bourassa also said French leaders he met last Friday during his scheduled five-day official visit—including President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac—have expressed great interest in helping Quebec put action "Bill 22," the law that French the official language of the province.

In a communiqué released the basis of talks with Mr. Chirac, Mr. Bourassa said, "The parties are pleased about a decision by France to buy five C-130 Hercules planes." The planes are twin-engine amphibious, landing boats designed primarily use as water-bombers and forest fires.

"I cannot announce to that there has been an accord the construction of a uranium enrichment plant," Mr. Bourassa said in a news conference.

He said preliminary studies to be finished by the end of January must be examined before a decision could be made.

All 191 on Mecca-Bound Jet Killed in Crash in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Dec. 5 (UPI).—All 191 passengers and crew members aboard a Dutch-owned DC-8 jetliner taking pilgrims to Mecca were killed when the plane crashed in Sri Lanka's central highlands last night while preparing to land at the airport here, a police spokesman said today.

"There are no survivors. There are not even bodies, only bits and pieces, hands and legs and bits of hair," the spokesman said.

It was the second worst disaster in civil aviation history. The crash's death toll is exceeded only by the 345 killed in the crash near Paris last March of a Turkish DC-10 jetliner. Previously the second worst crash was that of a Jordanian Boeing 707 on which 178 lives were lost in January, 1973.

In The Hague, Martin Schroeder, president of the charter company, said the plane was making its landing descent in a dense fog when it plunged to the ground in a mountainous region 80 miles east of the airport and burst "into a huge ball of fire."

He said that the aircraft burned for a full hour after it crashed.

Another spokesman for the Dutch firm, Air Martin, said the Colombo Control Tower's last radio contact with the pilot indicated that the plane had gone out of control.

"It appeared that the plane got out of control when it was about 10 miles east of the airport," he said.

It was at a height of 4,000 to 5,000 feet but I cannot draw conclusions from this," he said.

All 194 passengers aboard the year-old plane were Indonesians and all but two were Meccan on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Eleven Dutch crew members survived two pilots, a mechanic and four stewardesses.

Pilot Error Noted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The National Transportation Safety Board today indicated that pilot error was to blame in the Trans World Airlines crash that killed 92 persons Sunday in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Virginia.

In its first major report on the worst U.S. air disaster of the year, the board said the pilots of the Boeing 777 descended to an altitude of 1,800 feet in an area where their charts showed a minimum safe altitude was 3,400 feet.

The airliner flew straight to a mountain top, killing all 92 passengers and seven crew members aboard.

Malaysia Students Riot

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Thousands of university students protesting rural poverty and starvation demonstrated today for the third consecutive day but were kept off their campuses by riot police firing tear gas.

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Secretary Assails Criticism

enate Unit Backs Kissinger In Vladivostok Arms Accord

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger gained support from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday for the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms accord reached in Vladivostok.

Mr. Kissinger told reporters in a meeting with the committee two hours behind closed doors that he believed criticism elsewhere about the agreement was unwarranted. No criticism was evident inside the Foreign Relations group, which champions Kissinger's policies.

When the nuclear missile file was agreed at Vladivostok, "are really analyzed," Mr. Kissinger said. "It will be seen that this is a ceiling on nuclear delivery systems. It is a very significant achievement."

For the first time in 30 years the nuclear age, Mr. Kissinger said, the United States and the Soviet Union "will not live with a nightmare of either side being off toward superiority." President Ford and Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev agreed a 10-year overall limit of 2,400 land-based and sea-based missiles and long-range bombers for each side, with each nation allowed to equip 1,200 of the missiles with multiple warheads. Kissinger has charged that these figures still leave open a qualitative arms race because these ceilings are so high.

Committee Backing
"I can see some degree of arms race continuing" within the agreed limitations, Mr. Kissinger acknowledged to newsmen yesterday. However, he said, "a great

deal of its urgency will be removed from the arms competition because "it will be very difficult to see how either side can achieve" any significant breakthrough.

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., acting chairman in the absence of Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., said that in the committee "the spirit was one of optimism that progress has been made."

Sen. Frank Chafee, D-Iowa, said he believed that on the basis of Mr. Kissinger's presentation, "we can marshal strong bipartisan support" in Congress for the U.S.-Soviet accord, which now is subject to detailed negotiations in Geneva.

Sen. Church said he was satisfied "that this agreement will not stimulate the development of new weapons systems, but will put the first overall ceiling on intercontinental strategic nuclear weapons." For the first time, said Sen. Church, there will be "a starting place" from which there can be a base for subsequent reduction of weapons.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., labeled the accord "great progress," although many key details remain to be filled in. "It's a hopeful beginning," he said, "because at least they are beginning to discuss the guts of the situation."

Now, he said, "I think we have to find out what airplanes are put in what category; what missiles on what ships; what is a fighter-bomber; and other specifics. The new progress, he said, is largely "still of a general nature."

Sirica Throws Out Subpoenas for Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

no remaining defendants, former assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian and former Nixon election campaign lawyer Kenneth Parkinson, refused to waive their rights to keep the jury sequestered.

Other Testimony Cited

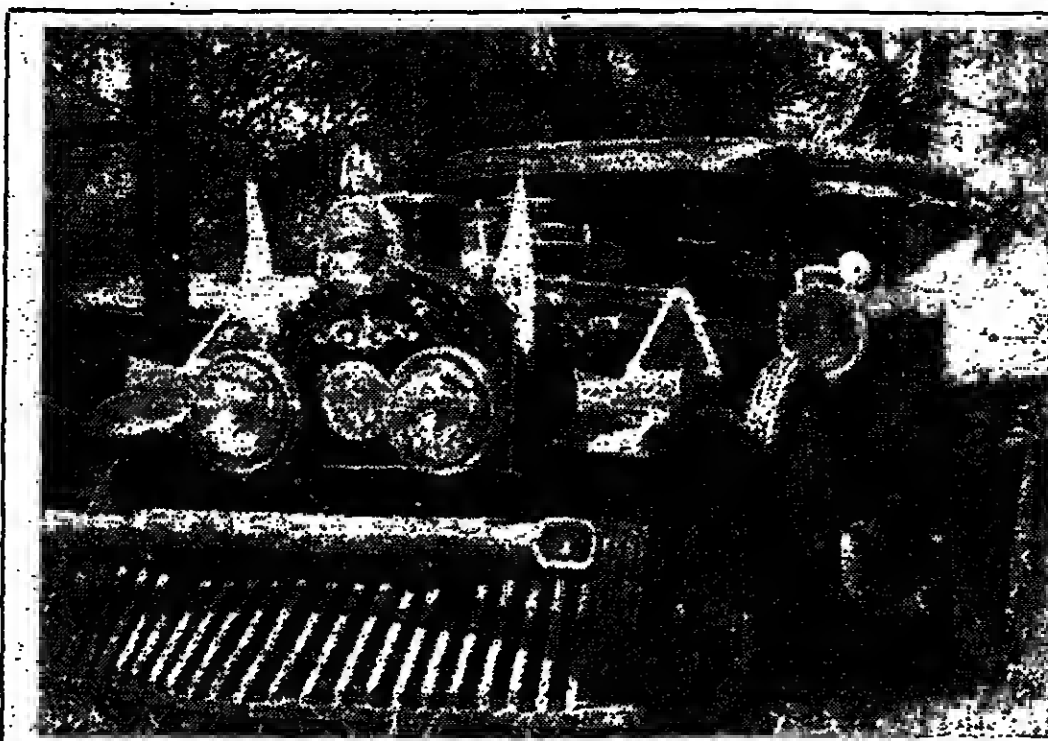
In rejecting the arguments of the defendants, Judge Sirica said that "the importance of the facts about which witnesses may have been exaggerated by the defendants. There has been no showing by way of statement, affidavit or otherwise from Mr. Nixon that he would, in fact, testify along the lines the defendants have predicted."

Judge Sirica said that much

of the testimony that would be given by Mr. Nixon "in many instances has been elicited from other witnesses."

The judge held that Mr. Nixon was "simply unavailable" to give testimony, adding that "the court will not issue an order to take the deposition of Mr. Nixon while it appears that he is so ill that the taking of such a deposition could seriously jeopardize his health."

As to granting a continuation of the trial until Mr. Nixon was well enough to testify, Judge Sirica ruled that "it would be unwarranted and wholly inappropriate to interrupt, adjourn or continue this trial with the jury sequestered, until an uncertain date in the somewhat distant future."



DELUXE MODEL—Antique-car collector Clyde Davis in Jacksonville, Fla., with a 1929 Graham Paige limousine outfitted to look like a steam locomotive. The car, built for Paramount Pictures, was used to take the film stars to the big premieres.

Nominee Denies Impropriety in Loan

House Unit Ends Hearing on Rockefeller

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—The House Judiciary Committee today completed its hearings on Nelson Rockefeller's nomination to be vice-president. It scheduled a vote for next week.

Committee approval of the nomination appears certain, with only about 10 of the 38 members considered likely to vote against it. A final House vote will be held the following week.

With the Senate expected to

confirm the nomination overwhelmingly next Tuesday, the House vote—also certain to be favorable—will give the nation a vice-president for the first time since Aug. 9, when President Richard Nixon resigned and Gerald Ford, then Vice-President, succeeded him.

Congress's approval of Mr. Rockefeller will also, for the first time in the nation's history, give the United States a president and vice-president who were not elected but achieved office through the provisions of the 25th Amendment for filling a vacancy in the vice-presidency.

The Judiciary Committee hearings ended as they began, with Mr. Rockefeller on the stand defending his generous cash gifts to friends and associates in public life and promising not to give any more if he becomes vice-president.

Mr. Rockefeller, who spent the first two days of the hearings testifying, was recalled on the ninth and final day to give himself and the committee a chance to tie up loose ends.

One thing some members wanted to know more about was a \$30,000 loan made by Mr. Rockefeller's brother Laurence in 1971 to William Miller, then Republican party national chairman.

Neither brother had been able to recall the loan in previous appearances but Laurence mentioned it yesterday, saying he had forgotten about it but must have made it at Nelson's request.

Nelson, who said he also had forgotten about it, recalled that Mr. Miller mentioned meeting money to remain as party chairman—then an unpaid position—and that he referred him to Laurence, who specialized in venture capital investments. Mr. Miller later repaid all but \$1,900 of the loan, which Laurence canceled.

The former New York governor asserted that his brother's belated disclosure of the loan "was no effort to cover up."

"If you're implying by your statement that we were covering up, misleading, not telling the truth, you're wrong," Mr. Rockefeller told Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass.

Mr. Drinan contended that a Rockefeller aide had known about the \$30,000 loan to Mr. Miller in 1971, but said nothing about it until Laurence disclosed it yesterday.

Nelson Rockefeller told Mr. Drinan that Richardson Dilworth, the Rockefeller family's chief financial adviser, probably did not know about it. Mr. Dil-

worth said nothing about the loan in his testimony Tuesday.

Rep. Drinan said that some of the Rockefeller advisers who have sat behind Rockefeller witnesses throughout the hearing must have known about it.

Mr. Rockefeller also said "I don't see anything unusual, immoral or wrong" about his brother's loan to Mr. Miller, who also was a New York congressman at the time.

"He was a member of Congress," Rep. Drinan said. "It raises questions of ethics if not of law."

The Senate Rules Committee concluded in a report released yesterday that Mr. Rockefeller used poor judgment in some cases but had done nothing to disqualify him for the vice-presidency.

Laurence Rockefeller's disclosure of the \$30,000 Miller loan drew heavy fire yesterday from Democrats on the House committee who said the Rockefeller family should have known that such loans have been a major concern of both committees.

Rep. Jerome Waldie, D-Calif., called the loan an example of how the Rockefeller family uses its wealth "in concert to enhance Nelson's political power."

As the hearing ended today, Nelson Rockefeller said he had found the House and Senate hearings "a tremendous experience. I've learned more from the questions asked here than I've learned in years."

Speaker's Power Bolstered Democrats Pursue House Seniority Cuts

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (NYT).—House Democrats further undercut yesterday the conservative-oriented seniority system, bolstered the power of their speaker and added to sweeping reforms whose effect will be felt at the White House as well as on Capitol Hill.

For the third straight day, the mood of reform was maintained by the House Democratic Caucus, whose 281 members continued to change the procedures under which the House conducts its business, handles legislation and affects national affairs.

The most important action taken yesterday was the adoption of a proposal by Rep. Lloyd Meeds of Washington that bars the chairman of a major committee from serving as a full committee, a select committee or a joint Senate-House committee.

"It's an amendment that spreads the action and the burden," Rep. Meeds told the caucus members meeting on the House floor.

The move would affect Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas if, on leaving the hospital, he resumes his position as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

In the next Congress, it would be the turn of the House to seat a chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. The chairmanship is now held by Sen. Russell Long, D-La. The present vice-chairman, Mr. Mills, would have received the chairmanship automatically if the House change had not been voted today.

The move also dilutes the power of Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, who is chairman of two committees—House Banking and Currency and the Congressional Joint Economic Committee.

Mr. Patman, who is 81, has served as chairman of Banking and Currency for the last 13 of his 46 years in Congress and is considered by House liberals as a prime example of the way in

which the seniority system gives excessive power to long-term representatives.

Speaker Strengthened

The Democratic Caucus strengthened the position of Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma when it defeated a move that would have made the third-ranking position in the House Democratic leadership, the whip, an elective office.

The speaker now appoints the

whip, a position currently held by Rep. John McFall of California. The defeated proposal would have taken this power from Mr. Albert and had the Democratic Caucus elect the whip.

In another move, the Democratic Caucus, which is composed of those incumbents who are re-elected plus the 75 Democrats who were newly elected last month, voted to make public the recorded votes of the caucus. They have been kept secret in the past.

'Moral Decay' vs. Civil Rights In Boys' Study of 'Sissy' Arts

By Michael Knight

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 5 (NYT).—The president of the New Milford, Conn., School Board rejected yesterday complaints that the board's policy of requiring eighth-grade boys to study home economics is leading to "homosexuality" and "moral decay."

Thomas Egan, the board president, said that the policy would continue despite threats by two Baptist ministers to begin court action against it.

The Rev. James Clemmons and the Rev. Lynn Mays, who preach together at the Faith Baptist Temple in a trailer off U.S. Route 7, have promised to sue the School Board for its decision this year to make mechanical shop and home economics classes mandatory for both boys and girls.

Genesis Cited

"By having a young boy cook or sew, wearing aprons, we're pushing a boy into homosexuality," Mr. Mays asserted. "It's contrary to what the home and the Bible have stood for. When God set up the human race, there was a division of sexes."

"A woman's place is in the home," he said, adding: "That's where God put them, barring unusual circumstances."

Daniel Center, the superintendent of schools, said that before this fall the boys in the town's middle school vocational training took only industrial arts courses and the girls took only home economics courses.

This fall, he said, because of new civil rights legislation, the classes are integrated and children in grades seven and eight are free to choose which of the two courses to take. But the 350 sixth-grade students are required to take one semester of home economics and one semester of industrial arts.

"That way, they can know what they're choosing for the next two years," Mr. Center explained. "It's only for 16 hours

Yule Carolers Need Permit

DAYTON, Ky., Dec. 5 (AP).—Strolling Christmas carolers on local streets must have a license from the city. The City Council approved the license requirement this week after getting complaints about overzealous singers.

Councilman John Wiseman said: "Some carolers are lingering in front of houses after their songs and requesting donations."

One complaint over the weekend came from a woman who said carolers set fire to her porch when she refused to donate, Mr. Wiseman said.

Pittsburgh Bomb Kills 1

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5 (AP).—A package bomb exploded while being examined at a parcel delivery service center here early today, killing one man and injuring eight, police said. Other workers reportedly told police they understood that a bomb threat had been phoned to the office.

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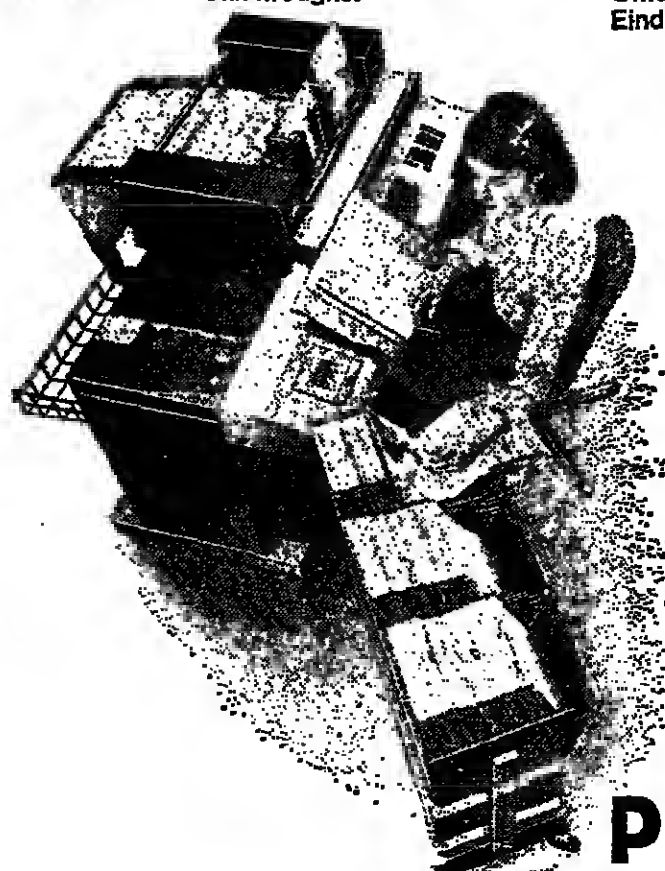
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School Drug Raids In L.A. Snare 211

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Police arrested 211 suspected drug peddlers—most of them students aged 15 to 18—in raids on 24 Los Angeles schools Tuesday.

They said drugs bought by undercover police agents from the young traffickers over a period of three months included cocaine, LSD, hashish, marijuana, and barbiturates. Police ordered the undercover buyers of the drugs after a survey of students in city high schools a year ago revealed 56 per cent of students had tried drugs at least once.

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Jobless, Inflation Rates to Worsen

British Get Gloomy Forecasts on Economy

By Terry Roberts

LONDON, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Two of Britain's most respected economic advisory organizations issued gloomy assessments of the national outlook yesterday, suggesting that unemployment and inflation would continue to worsen in the months ahead.

The separate appraisals by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research and the National Economic Development Council came at a time of growing

concern within the government and British industry over the apparent deterioration of the economy.

Top government officials are known to fear an early breakdown of the "social contract" with the trade unions under which wage demands are supposed to be moderated in return for a program of economic and social reforms sponsored by the Labor party administration of Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

"So far there is little sign that

the social contract is achieving any deceleration of inflation," said the national institute in its quarterly analysis. The group is a private research body that has received support from the Ford Foundation and from British companies.

The group concluded: "The most disturbing feature of the present forecast is the continuation, on unchanged policies, of a very high rate of inflation and the likelihood even of some acceleration into the 20-25-per-cent range." The rate has recently been about 17 per cent.

The institute also predicted that the value of the British pound would fall by 4 per cent over the next year, the gross national product would go up by no more than one-half of 1 per cent next year, and real personal disposable income would drop by 2 per cent, despite a 23-per-cent surge in average earnings.

Ronald McIntosh, director-general of the National Economic Development Council, said: "It's indisputable that unemployment will be rising." He agreed with the national institute's forecast that unemployment would move up to around 500,000 next year, compared with about 450,000 at present.

The development council is an advisory body on general economic policy made up of top representatives from the government, British industry and the trade unions. Its chairman is the prime minister, although the chairman of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, has presided over recent meetings.

Both the development council and the national institute expressed serious doubts about the prospects for the volume of capital investments which most economists deem vital to sustain growth in the British economy.

"Manufacturing investment seems likely to fall from now on, and for 1975 as a whole we expect the level to be down by nearly 1 per cent," said the national institute. It added that other private investment would drop by at least 3 per cent while inventory growth would be low.

out without bread, warning that her husband would shoot the owner.

The bread crisis in itself is little more than an inconvenience. But added to the other shortages that Britons are putting up with, the nation's gravest economic crisis since World War II and the mounting pessimism about the future, the situation is beginning to strain the Britons' legendary stiff upper lip.

Sugar, salt and other items are in short supply—either through genuine shortages or simply because rumors of shortages have triggered panic buying. Some officials blame these problems on worldwide shortages and rising prices.

Now, the Potato Marketing Board, a governmental body, has warned that despite a record crop this year, there may be a severe shortage of potatoes next year.

And to add to the increasing gloom that many Britons feel for the future of their nation, Francis Pym, the Conservative party's agriculture spokesman, declared: "We cannot now avoid shortages of livestock products—milk, butter, cheese meat and beef." No one has contradicted him yet.

There are also frequent warnings of shortages of bottles, cans, packaging and other items. In fact, shortages are about the only item of which there is an overabundance.

Britons Go to Great Lengths—And Distances—to Get Bread

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP).—A British businessman returned from a trip to Paris with his pockets stuffed with goodies for his wife. No costly perfumes or sexy nightgowns—just a half dozen bread rolls.

Ted Unsted, a hovercraft technician at the English Channel port of Ramsgate, has a long distance delivery of bread every day—a crusty loaf from a Calais bakery on the morning's first ferry across the Channel, the Daily Express newspaper reported.

A Kent baker has given up baking bread because he cannot keep up with the demand these days. He stuck a sign in his shop window that said: "Use your loaf—buy dough and bake your own." "Loaf" is cockney slang for head.

The Cause of the Woe The scramble for bread in Britain was caused by a strike in England and Wales by 33,000 bakery workers in three big bakeries that supply three-quarters of the country's bread.

The bakers' union today agreed to put its demands for more money and shorter working hours to arbitration, but there was little comfort for bread-hungry Britons.

"Nothing short of a miracle will bring this strike to an end for at least 10 days," a union official said. Stan Grettan, the union's general secretary, put it this way: "The strike goes on until there is something solid on the table."

Bread is being produced by small neighborhood bakers not affected by the walkout. Newspaper photographs of their loaves look to some readers like gold bars—and almost as hard to lay hands on.

Tempers Fray Naturally, tempers fray. Police were called to a bakery where a frustrated buyer lost his calm and kicked over trays of cakes. In another, newspapers reported, a disappointed woman stormed

Bare Essentials Withheld—Audience Riots

CATANZARO, Italy, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—An audience of 700 men threatened to tear down a theater here when a striptease dancer suddenly stopped her act on reaching her underwear, police said yesterday.

More than 100 policemen were sent to the theater to restore order Tuesday night. The theater management said the stripper was ordered to interrupt her act—which had been advertised as "a complete strip"—because the police had said it would endanger public order.

The spectators were given their money back.

'Up to 12' IRA Suspects Seized As Raids Continue in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Police hunting Irish Republican Army bombers seized up to 11 more suspects in a series of pre-dawn raids today and brought 21 Irishmen to court on murder or bomb charges.

The arrests—a spokesman would say only that there were "less than 12"—brought to more than 30 the number of persons held in what police described as their biggest and most successful nationwide crackdown on the newly outlawed IRA.

Forty-eight persons have been killed and more than 400 wounded in a two-year wave of bombings attributed to the organization, which is striving to drive British troops out of Northern Ireland.

Eight of the Irishmen who were brought to court faced murder charges. All were heavily guarded against possible attacks by Britons angered by the bombings.

Two 20-year-old Irishmen appeared at magistrate's court in Guildford, 30 miles south of London, charged with murdering a teen-age member of the Women's Royal Army Corps, who died along with four other persons in a Guildford barroom explosion two months ago.

The two, Patrick Michael Hill and Gerard Patrick Condon, both born in Belfast, had not been

Embassy in East Berlin BERLIN, Dec. 5 (AP).—The U.S. Embassy in East Berlin will open for business in temporary quarters on Monday, an American spokesman disclosed today.

identified for security reasons prior to their four-minute hearing. The judge ordered them held in custody for another week. Six of 17 Irishmen who appeared at Birmingham's Victoria Law Courts face charges that they murdered one of 20 victims of two tavern explosions in the Midlands city Nov. 21. The blast also injured 183.

The 11 others have been held on a variety of bomb-related charges. All 17 were ordered held for another seven days.

Trial at Old Bailey At London's Old Bailey, police searched everyone, including judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys, entering the courtroom for the trial of two Irishmen charged with plotting to cause explosions.

The two were arrested July 9 in the early hours of the morning as they left a North London house. They were carrying diagrams of a time-bomb circuit, police said.

Both men allegedly belonged to the IRA, outlawed in Britain last week by emergency legislation.

Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees, in a speech to Parliament today, reaffirmed the government's determination to keep British Army troops in Northern Ireland as the only guarantee against a civil war between Protestants and Catholics in the province.

"The only hope of avoiding a catastrophe—brought about by terrorist acts—is to retain an army capacity to prevent a bloody confrontation between the two communities," Mr. Rees said.



BARELY BELIEVABLE—The polar bear Alka, which freely roams the streets of Norilsk (a Soviet city above the Arctic Circle) to the delight of the children, playing with her master, Russian film director Yuri Ledin. Polar bears are usually difficult to train, but Alka has been with her master since she was a cub and still lives with him in his city apartment.

Soviet Artists Reject an Offer Of Exhibit, Citing Harassment

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (NYT).—A group of nonconformist Soviet artists here has turned down an offer by the Moscow City Council to let them hold an indoor exhibit of their works later this month, one of its organizers said yesterday.

Oskar Rabin, whose works have been shown in the West, contended that the Moscow artists were rejecting the opportunity, which they had sought for several months, on the ground that they would be harassed afterward by authorities as happened after two outdoor exhibits in September.

A group of artists in Leningrad still plans to hold a similar exhibit this month. A spokesman for these artists, Igor Sinyanin, reported by telephone from Leningrad that the city officials there had agreed to the four-day exhibit but had deferred its opening until Dec. 22.

50 Artists Expected Alexander Glazer, a Moscow poet and art collector who has been active in unofficial art circles here, estimated today that about 50 artists would be exhibiting 200 paintings at the Leningrad exhibit, which is planned at the Gaze Palace of Culture.

The decision of the Moscow artists, which Mr. Glazer said was made Tuesday after three days of discussions, took observers of the art scene here by surprise, since the artists had announced this fall that an indoor exhibition was a key goal of theirs and had pressed city authorities for approval.

There was some initial speculation that the rejection of the offer reflected a certain disunity within the unofficial movement, but this was not confirmed by the artists themselves.

They said that they had informed City Council officials that they could not hold an exhibit while some of their group were being subjected to sometimes extensive harassment.

Divide and Split Last month, Mr. Glazer had charged that Soviet authorities were trying to divide and split the artists in order to bring them under control.

The nonconformist artists had attracted attention in the West in September when an attempted outdoor show in a Moscow vacant lot was disrupted by bulldozers and bands of roving vigilantes. Soviet authorities, embarrassed by the publicity, permitted a second outdoor exhibit to be held without incident two weeks later.

The artists say that some of their group have since been subjected to interrogations and temporary detention, threats, loss of work and even assault. Mr. Rabin yesterday cited instances of harassment in which he said one artist, Alexander Penzance, had been put briefly in a mental hospital and another was called back into the army for reserve duty.

Obituaries

Washington Dodge Is Dead at 67; Survived Sinking of Titanic in 1912

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Washington Dodge, 67, a survivor of the Titanic sinking in 1912, died here Tuesday of a heart attack.

At the time of the disaster, Mr. Dodge, 6 years old, was returning from Europe with his parents.

The liner hit an iceberg on its maiden voyage and sank, taking 1,513 persons to their death. Mr. Dodge and his parents were among the 711 survivors.

He was financial editor of Time magazine from 1929 to 1933 and was later employed in the public relations, business publication and investment fields.

Pietro Germi

ROME, Dec. 5 (AP).—Pietro Germi, 60, the director of the Oscar-winning film "Divorce—Italian Style," died in a Rome clinic today. He had been suffering from liver cancer.

"Divorce—Italian Style," filmed in 1961, was Mr. Germi's first try at comedy. It told of a Sicilian—acted by Marcello Mastroianni—who maneuvers his despised wife into the hands of a lover in order to kill her and make the crime appear an act of vengeance.

The film satirized two Italian laws of the time: one forbidding divorce and the other allowing a judge to out imprudent parents two years if he finds that a murder was a "crime of honor."

Dr. Veche was closed down, and he started a similar journal, Zvezda, but issued only one number before his arrest.

"We call on all those who value civil liberties, particularly workers of the press, to come out in support of freedom of speech in the Soviet Union and in defense of Osipov as a victim of unjust and anti-constitutional persecution," said the appeal, whose signers included mathematician Igor Shafarevich and cyberneticist Mikhail Agursky.

Mrs. Papadopoulos

Freed Pending Trial

ATHENS, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Despina Papadopoulos, wife of former dictator George Papadopoulos, was released Tuesday from Kokkyllos Prison, pending her trial for fraud against the state.

Witnesses said Mrs. Papadopoulos left the prison accompanied by her two lawyers. A spokesman for the prosecutor said she was released because she gave proof of repentance by returning the state's money. Mrs. Papadopoulos was charged with having received pay from the Central Intelligence Service without working.

King Olav's Grandson

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—A youth who hit the King of Norway's grandson in the face with a broken glass during a barroom brawl was ordered yesterday to be sent to a Borstal corrective training center.

King Olav's grandson, Haakon Lorentzen, was a crewman on the frigate Stavanger, which was paying a courtesy visit here, when a fight broke out between Norwegian sailors and some men in a bar, a court was told. Gary Lindsay, a 20-year-old laborer, admitted injuring Mr. Lorentzen with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

Irish Gasoline Costlier

DUBLIN, Dec. 5 (AP).—The Irish government raised the price of gasoline—previously the cheapest in Europe—by 22 per cent yesterday and set a maximum speed limit of 50 miles an hour in an effort to cut gasoline consumption.

Report Says Israel Seeks Long Truce

A Freeze for Years After New Pullout

JERUSALEM, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Israel will propose next week that the Sinai cease-fire line with Egypt be frozen for several years following any second-stage military disengagement accord, the newspaper Ma'ariv said today.

Ma'ariv said that the proposal would be made to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger by Foreign Minister Yigal Allon when he visits Washington next week. Mr. Allon is scheduled to leave for the United States Sunday.

The newspaper report came as senior official sources predicted that there would be no movement to solve the Palestinian issue in the foreseeable future because of the dominance of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Carry No Maps

In a dispatch from Washington, Ma'ariv said that Mr. Allon would not carry maps detailing a new Israeli disengagement proposal when he goes to Washington, but would discuss the depth of another Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and what Egypt would have to do to obtain it. The report said:

"Diplomatic sources in Washington explained that in contrast to the first separation-of-forces agreement, which was unlimited in time, Israel is now interested in both a period for execution of the second agreement and an additional period to stabilize the area before a further step is discussed. Israel wants this period to last several years."

Demands Modified In other dispatches from Washington, Israeli newspapers said that American officials welcomed statements attributed this week to Premier Yitzhak Rabin that indicated modifications in Israel's conditions for a second-stage accord with Egypt in the Sinai.

In an interview with the newspaper Ma'ariv Monday, Mr. Rabin was said to have dropped previous demands for specific Egyptian pledges of nonbelligerency and other political concessions as the price for another Israeli withdrawal.

But Mr. Rabin said that a second-stage withdrawal would be possible only if the evacuated area were demilitarized. Israel should maintain control of the strategic Sinai mountain passes that Egyptian troops agreed to another UN peacekeeping mandate longer than the current six-month term.

Violations Cited Administration officials cited continuing North Vietnamese violations of the peace agreement as the main reason for killing the reconstruction program. They also said that widespread congressional opposition to financial assistance for North Vietnam helped bury the program.

Through the spring and early summer of 1973, the administration of former President Richard Nixon emphasized the importance of U.S. aid to North Vietnam as one means of improving relations between Washington and Hanoi.

North Vietnam and the United States set up a joint economic commission to discuss reconstruction, when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was in Hanoi in February, 1973. Talks between American and North Vietnamese officials continued in Paris through the early summer of that year.

No Reason to Move Then, suddenly, both sides decided they really didn't have anything to talk about any more, a source said. "We were ready to push ahead with reconstruction aid but the North Vietnamese gave us no reason to move. It was just the opposite. Their actions gave us every reason to scrub the entire program."

Informed sources said there was no specific or final decision to drop the idea, suggesting that it was simply allowed to die.

The projected level of U.S. reconstruction aid was roughly \$7.5 billion for North and South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos over a five-year period. North Vietnam was expected to get approximately \$4.5 billion.

Era of Reconciliation

The article in the Paris peace agreement that commits the United States to help in the reconstruction of North Vietnam reads:

"The United States anticipates that this agreement will usher in an era of reconciliation with

15 Saigon Troops Slain in Ambush

SAIGON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Communist-led forces ambushed a government military convoy in the Mekong Delta southwest of Saigon, killing 15 militiamen and wounding 40, the Saigon military command reported today.

Col. Do Viet, deputy chief military spokesman, said that according to initial reports, five Viet Cong and North Vietnamese were killed in the ambush yesterday in Vinh Binh province, 75 miles southwest of the capital.

On the central coast, 24 Viet Cong were killed yesterday when they assaulted a government infantry position near the district town of Hoa Nhon in Binh Dinh province, 290 miles northeast of Saigon, the command said. It listed government casualties as three killed, seven wounded and one missing.

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6 More Slain In Argentine Political War

Buenos Aires, Dec. 5 (AP).—Political violence claimed 6 more victims in Buenos Aires today. Two of the bullet-riddled bodies were found wrapped in People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) flags marked with the crosses.

The two bodies, both of young men, were found inside a car parked in downtown Buenos Aires, apparently the victims of a rightist terrorist attack. A note left in the car said, "They were executed for having taken part in the slaying of Maj. Juan Gomez, an army officer killed in October by the ultra-rightist ERP."

In the district of Saavedra, terrorists disguised as policemen dragged a 26-year-old leftist into his house in the early morning and machine-gunned him to death, police said. He was identified as a member of the Peronist Youth. The killers left two cars.

In La Matanza, an industrial suburb west of Buenos Aires, 2 bullet-riddled bodies of a young man were found lying in an abandoned car, was about 30 yards away from another bullet-riddled young man, who reportedly died at nearby hospital.

Police did not disclose the names of the La Matanza victims, and it was not immediately evident why they were shot.

No organization claimed responsibility for the murders. The rightist Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA) has previously claimed more than 40 killings of Marxists and leftists.

4 Die in Fire on Train

KINGSTREE, S.C., Dec. 5 (AP).—Four persons died as the result of a fire in a circus-train sleeping car Tuesday. A woman was killed when she jumped from the car as the Ringling Bros. train sped through Kingstree, authorities said. Three bodies were taken from the charred car at Lane, about 15 miles to the south.



UNIVERSAL SYMBOL—Little girl reaching out to distinctly Oriental Santa Claus in downtown Tokyo on Sunday. Although Christmas and the folkways attached to it are very much Western in nature, Japanese merchants use Christmas-related advertising methods to draw shoppers to their year-end sale.

Plans for U.S. Aid to Hanoi Said to Have Been Dropped

By Richard Reston

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Despite much published U.S. pledges to heal the wounds of war with reconstruction aid to North Vietnam, the U.S. government quietly dropped the idea long ago, it has been learned.

The commitment to assist in reconstruction of North Vietnam was written into the Paris peace agreement formally ending the Vietnamese war in January, 1973. But at present, the Ford administration has no intention of carrying out that commitment, according to informed sources.

"In fact, the idea of American participation in a North Vietnamese reconstruction program has been stone-cold dead for some 18 months," one official said.

Violations Cited Administration officials cited continuing North Vietnamese violations of the peace agreement as the main reason for killing the reconstruction program. They also said that widespread congressional opposition to financial assistance for North Vietnam helped bury the program.

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OPERA— Boulez, BBC, Schoenberg— Compelling

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, Dec. 5 (IHT).—Performances of Schoenberg's opera "Moses und Aaron," even in concert form, will always be few and far between. Because of its complexity, a long and intense rehearsal schedule and a really dedicated conductor are needed.

Solti directed some superb stage performances at Covent Garden in 1965 and some musically even more powerful readings with the Chicago Symphony in the United States in 1971. Now Pierre Boulez, an out-and-out Schoenberg man, has taken up the cudgels on the neglected work's behalf. He has been rehearsing it in London all this week, and last night gave a concert performance with his own BBC forces at Festival Hall.

Schoenberg took his texts, which he wrote himself, from the Bible, and turned the story into an embodiment of his philosophical ideas about the glib, communicating Aaron and the strong, silent, deep-thinking Moses, keeper of the pure truth who is



Pierre Boulez who conducted "Moses und Aaron" in concert performance in London.

horrified when Aaron dilutes the message through the gift of his golden tongue and the concrete images of the miracles that he gives to the people to make them believe in Moses's God.

The composer completed the

first two acts in 1932, but never found time or the will (who knows?) to write the third in which he would have sought some resolution of the dilemmas set in the earlier acts. In any case the work, as we have it, seems no more "unfulfilled" than Schubert's symphony of that name and Moses's last, disillusioned and seemingly hopeless outcry, "O word, word that I lack" is a marvellously bleak and telling close to this overwhelming compelling work.

More Accuracy

Although at points I missed Peter Hall's exciting Covent Garden production, in particular in the second-act orgy before the calf of gold idol, the piece is effective enough as a dramatic oratorio. And in the concert hall a conductor with Boulez's dedication to precision and clarity can perhaps obtain a more accurate performance than would ever be possible in the opera house. Certainly I heard more of the score on this occasion than I have ever done in the past.

By virtue of his demand for crisp rhythms and keen articulation, Boulez made even the densest and most heavily written choral passages as clear as they will ever be. And, no doubt because of the lengthy rehearsals made possible by the records, both his singers and players had fully grasped the significance of the involved German text. The BBC singers in particular sang as though their lives depended on every note.

Solti's performances were possibly more impassioned, made one more aware of the pagan lusts and vulgarity let loose, and expressed so emphatically by Schoenberg, in the golden calf scene, but Boulez's interpretation, though cooler, was stronger-willed and irresistible in its incessant forward movement. His careful exposition of the involved musical and philosophical argument by no means precluded his involvement in the score.

Moses's whole role is written in Sprechgesang, that Schoenbergian halfway house between singing and talking. Gunther Reich was complete master of the idiom, although he could not convey the tremendous spiritual depth and feeling of an Old Testament prophet achieved by Hans Hotter in the American performances. In all the other performances I have heard, Richard Lewis has been the Aaron, plausible, ingratiating and rather silly. Richard Cassilly did not attempt that amount of characterization, but instead concentrated on giving us a finely sung and confident exposition of the notes. That meant some loss in the seeming conflict of interest between the two principals.

A large cast of soloists filled the smaller parts of young virgins, old cripples, wise and unwise priests. Among them Felicity Palmer as a young girl and Gillian Knight as an invalid woman were notable. The BBC Symphony Orchestra proved, on the whole, how much they have benefited from Boulez's command over the past few years.

—FRANK VAN BRANKLE

ITALY More Women Seeking Solace in Cloisters

By Judith Harris

ROME (NYT).—Just when life outside the home is finally becoming accessible to Italian women, a surprising number appear to be turning their backs on hard-won jobs and professions to enter cloisters.

Spokesmen for the Roman Catholic Church refer to a "flowing" of religious vocations among women for such strict monastic orders as the Trappists and Carmelites—a situation considered all the more striking because of the general decline in religious vocations in Western Europe.

In the past decade, for instance, a Trappist abbey at Vitorchiano, a village in Central Italy, expanded enough to open two new convents in Italy and Argentina and recently sent 10 nuns to the United States to found a cloister.

The change has been noticed elsewhere, too. In France, fewer women are entering religious in-

stitutions, but those entering cloisters are reported to be on the increase.

There is also a marked change in the type of women making such a radical choice as electing an essentially medieval form of religious life.

In the Past

In the past in Europe, most girls entering cloisters were very young and of peasant stock. Few were literate. As recently as 1961, only 43 per cent of Italy's 143,000 Roman Catholic nuns, including 12,000 cloistered nuns, had completed elementary school.

For those girls, the austere physical conditions they found in monasteries—the nearly vegetarian diet, the hard labor, the lack of heating, the rarity of contacts with the outside world—did not differ drastically from what many had had at home.

Today, however, the young women entering Italian cloisters are older, better educated and city-bred.

One who speaks eight languages, when asked why she secluded herself in a cloister, replied: "Because eight languages were not enough."

Why would a young woman with an office job in Milan or Rome turn her back so utterly on the world?

The Rev. Isidoro Giannoni, head of the Vatican office that deals with women's monasteries, said simply: "When the Lord's vineyards need cultivating, he calls for workers to tend the vines."

Antonello Ravazzi, director of the research office of the Italian Union of Mothers Superior, spoke of the "contemporary search for an absolute, authentic religious experience and the need for a radical choice."

A Counterpart

"The revival of young women's interest in the monastic life may be a counterpart to the movement among lay youth in Europe, as well as America, to form agri-

cultural communes," Ravazzi said.

Some of the women are drawn by love of liturgy, a chance personal encounter during a spiritual retreat near a cloister or by mystical writers such as St. John of the Cross.

"Aside from the obvious premonition of religious fervor, many are attracted by the simplicity and silence of the convent—in other words, by its very contrast to the life outside," said Ravazzi. To those tempted to undertake the monastic life is singularly spartan, as church spokesmen are the first to warn. The day is rigorously divided into periods of contemplation and work, some of which is executed for the outside world in order to finance the community. An Assisi abbey, for instance, manufactures the cardboard boxes utilized by a large manufacturer of chocolate candies.

In one Italian Capuchin convent, the windows are covered with paper, not glass. The nuns sleep on wooden slabs with straw-filled pillows.

Due to such physical conditions and interrupted sleep, the incidence of tuberculosis is relatively high.

Some orders do not permit cloistered nuns to visit dying relatives. Four times a year they may speak to relatives through a grating. While occasionally the grating has been removed along with the thick black drapes that traditionally hung over it, cloistering is still just that: seclusion, silent prayer and contemplation.

'Coppelia' for Christmas

A series of Christmas season performances of "Coppelia" by the Paris Opera Ballet is scheduled for Dec. 20 to 31 at the Palais des Congrès. The production is that of the 1973 revival at the Opéra, reconstructed by Pierre Lacotte after the original choreography of Arthur Saint-Leon. The Lamoureux Orchestra, under Catherine Comet, will play for these performances.

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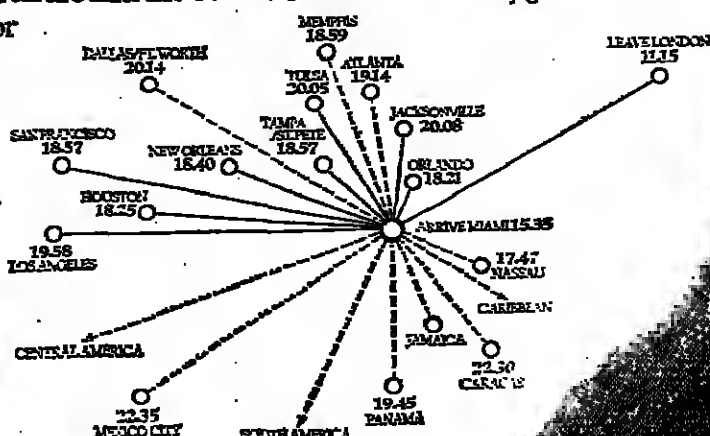
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Sleeping With an Elephant

It was Pierre Elliott Trudeau who described Canada's position vis-a-vis the United States as like "sleeping with an elephant." Even though the pachyderm might have the best of intentions, its twitches could be disturbing to the smaller bedmate, and if it rolled over it might be disastrous. The simile was apt—even across the Atlantic the French have taken much the same attitude, and although the West Germans feel more comfortable with the elephant's trunk resting on the Elbe, they, too, have their moments of uneasiness.

There was a time when Great Britain played a role not unlike that of the United States today, and then "twisting the lion's tail" had its own place in the zoological metaphors of diplomacy. It was a form of self-assertion that was sometimes uncomfortable for the lion, just as today's practice of pounding the elephant's toes may annoy or even pain Americans. Mr. Trudeau's oil policies, for example, both as to present prices and the future withholding of all Canadian oil from its southern neighbor, have awakened much concern, which is being expressed during the Prime Minister's visit to Washington.

The Canadian oil policy, in its goals, makes sense. Canada's oil flows south, the eastern provinces have been buying abroad. This was economical in terms of transportation so long as the price of foreign oil remained at

a reasonable level. Under the circumstances prevailing since the Arab oil embargo last year, Canada is paying out a lot in foreign exchange for a product which its own soil could supply, provided it was not sold to the United States, and suitable pipelines or other transportation methods linked the oil-producing provinces and territories to the east.

This is recognized in Washington, although those states which are dependent on Canadian oil (as well as the provinces which furnish it) are hostile to the program. What is most disturbing about the Canadian federal action is not only its timing and scope, but that Ottawa made no effort to work out its arrangements with Washington—or, for that matter, with Edmonton, capital of Canada's chief oil source.

In other words, the elephant can be seriously troubled by the sudden awakening of its sleeping partner. And the moral for Canada, for Western Europe, for the United States, is that the problem lies less in the respective sizes of the occupants of their common dormitory than in their failure to communicate, failure to understand that they have more in common than in opposition. The Canadian oil policy has its corollary in the matter of developing a joint energy approach by the industrialized countries. To emphasize differences at the expense of recognizing mutual interests is dangerous for all. The elephant is not the only endangered species in the world!

U.S. Economy and the Polls

President Ford was right when he said that the revolution in oil prices is contributing to both inflation and recession simultaneously. For the White House, as always, the question is what to do about it. Each president has to arrive at his own definition of leadership and, as Monday night's press conference suggested, Mr. Ford is still in the process of sorting out his ideas here. It is, after all, less a matter for intellectual decision than of personal manner and character. The struggle over the gasoline tax is worth close attention not only because of its enormous intrinsic importance, but because it is the most visible and revealing example of the way that the new administration is trying to work out an extremely difficult political equation.

The truly curious thing about the gasoline tax proposal is the way that, no matter how often President Ford denounces it, his closest and most trusted subordinates keep bringing it back up and pushing it forward. Mr. Ford noted with satisfaction in the press conference that the U.S. consumption of gasoline has dropped in comparison with last year. Voluntary conservation may be part of the reason. But the greater part is that the price has risen dramatically and the economy is in a recession.

How do we go on to obtain the much larger future savings that Mr. Ford and most other people now consider essential? Here we get to the question of leadership. Mr. Ford pointed to a recent poll showing that 81 per cent of the public are against a higher gasoline tax to cut consumption. "Well, if 81 per cent of the American people agree with my position," he said, "I really don't think a 20-cent-a-gallon increase in the gasoline tax will go through the Congress, even if I recommend it."

The President has shown an interesting mixture of impulses in recent weeks as he wrestles with that old dilemma of democracy, the decision when to follow public opinion and when to try to influence it. He has taken positions that are extremely unpopular, both in the country and in Congress—for example, the veto of the expansion of veterans' education benefits—in the knowledge that he would doubtless be overridden. He did it because he thought it right. But in the infinitely more important matter of U.S. national dependence on foreign oil, he is prepared to let the polls be his compass. Perhaps 81 per cent of the people answered the poll as they did because they trust him, and are following him while he thinks

that he is following them. Perhaps, if Mr. Ford moved in another direction he would find, like other presidents, that he could bring some considerable part of that 81 per cent with him.

Mr. Ford, incidentally, seems to be sliding toward an alternative to the gasoline tax that would be far more objectionable. If we have to cut oil consumption by taxation, he told the press conference, "there must be a better way to do it." The inference is that he is considering a tax on crude oil—that is to say, levying the 20 cents a gallon before the oil goes into the refinery rather than when it comes out. That would be wrong because it would conceal the tax. But far more important, it would spread the effects of the tax over all oil products, including heating oil and the industrial fuels used to generate electricity. Most families can cut back on gasoline without real hardship. If there is going to be a tax, it ought to be focused specifically on gasoline, rather than being spread over other products where the social impact would be far more hurtful.

The President's economic view is broadening and widening, but a better grasp of the interrelationships of U.S. domestic troubles does not necessarily make for easier decisions. He spoke on Monday night of the triad—inflation, recession and the energy crisis—that must be met together. He is talking in terms of the links among the three and the way that each feeds the others. That is progress. But the President is clearly apprehensive that any great and drastic campaign for oil conservation will result in more unemployment. It is necessary to acknowledge that this threat is not imaginary. Over the past year, he and his advisers have been confirmed in their caution by hearing a number of apocalyptic predictions that events (at least so far) have not borne out. As experienced politicians, the men in the White House expect that they would pay a very high price in public trust if they prepared the country at great expense for a crisis that never came. One ought not ascribe too much to President Ford personally, since after all he is quite right in observing that very few people in Congress are pressing him for a higher gasoline tax. Perhaps it is inherent in democracies to be unwilling and unable to prepare themselves for hurricanes, no matter how good the warning. Perhaps the best hope is for a quick and effective response after the storm has arrived and made itself fully felt to the 81 per cent of the public whom the President was citing on Monday night.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Southern Africa Talks

Mr. Vorster seems to have discovered (and the discovery is long overdue) that the African leaders to the north are not violent and inhumane men dedicated to the bloody overthrow of all that is white in Africa but instead that they are—at least for the mo-

ment—more accurately represented by moderates such as President Kaunda of Zambia, President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Khama of Botswana. Mr. Vorster has had the wit to understand that these are men with whom it is possible to talk.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

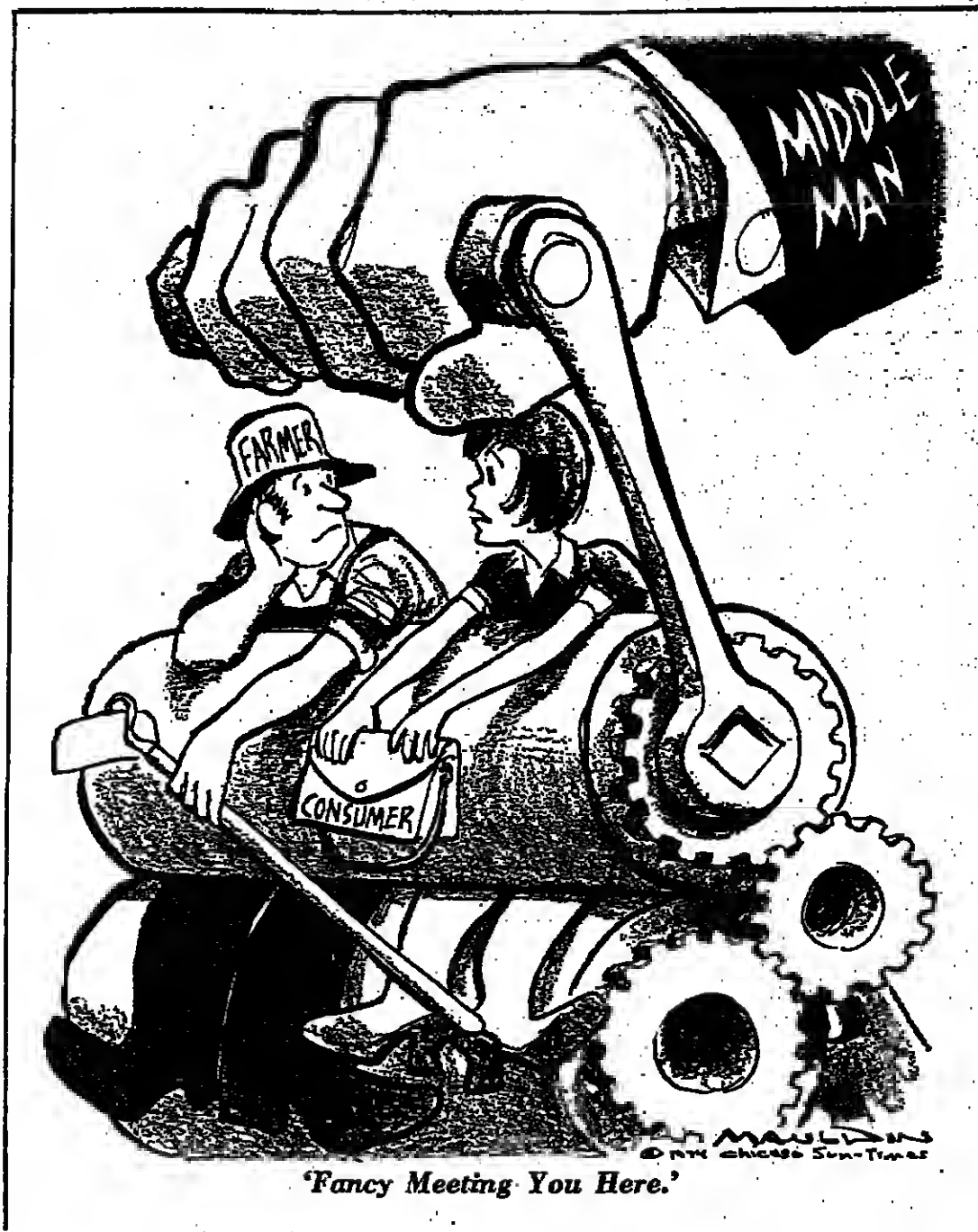
December 6, 1899

WASHINGTON—The President's message was read to both Houses of Congress today. He declared emphatically for the retention of the Philippines, the upholding of the gold standard and the building of the Nicaragua canal. President McKinley denounced "trusts," but pointed out that legislation to curb them was hard to devise. He practically expressed his doubts that any curbs could be evolved.

Fifty Years Ago

December 6, 1924

NEW YORK—By demanding and exercising a freedom that was unknown to her before the war, the modern young woman is probably shortening her life, said Dr. Eugene Pisk, medical director of the Life Extension Institute before a meeting of the American Educational Conference. To do everything that man does, including not listening to medical advice, means she will die as man does, before her time.



'Fancy Meeting You Here.'

'Greatest Hatred in Human History'

By Edward H. Flannery

WASHINGTON—The strictures by Gen. George S. Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in which he revived the hoary lie about Jewish ownership of banks and newspapers sent a quiver of embarrassment across most—but not all—of the United States.

A recently published tape transcript showed that on June 28, 1973, Richard M. Nixon, as President, warned H. R. Haldeman to eschew the arts: "The arts you know—Jews, Jews, Jews, Jews—writing—in other words, stay away." Last April, Attorney General William B. French III, in a news conference remark that in the McCarthy era "there was a great distrust of the intellectual," added: "One of the changes that's come about is because of the Jewish intellectual, who was in those days very enamored of the Communist party."

Extended List

The list could be extended back through time indefinitely. There was nothing unusual about these performances. Hardly a day goes by that a stereotype or attack is not visited upon Jews somewhere. Where is the synagogue on which a swastika has not been daubed?

The only thing somewhat unusual about these performances is the political level of the persons involved. We are not dealing here with gutter snipes but with presumably educated and sophisticated people.

The very level of these personages raises questions. If individuals of some cultivation, or stature, fall prey to the virus of anti-Semitism as readily as anyone else, where are the boundaries of their power? Is anyone beyond its reach? Have we underestimated the dimensions of the phenomenon of anti-Semitism?

The reaction to incidents like those cited is usually minimization and denial. Those involved always deny their anti-Semitism, and most people defend them. It is socially respectable today to be overtly anti-Semitic, whence a strong reluctance to own up to it, or accuse another of it.

Our first conclusion must be that anti-Semitism is something strongly repressed, hence always denied. When there is any sort of acknowledgment, a process of minimization takes over. Reduced to a fable, an anti-Semitic

lapse is made light of, even made subject of jest.

Anti-Semitism is the greatest hatred in human history. In duration and intensity, it has no competitor.

What other hatred has lasted some 23 centuries and survived genocide of six million people in its 23d century of existence? I say "survived" because it is very much alive today.

An unrelenting devil, it has ravaged from age to age, land to land. As one kind wanes, another promptly replaces it.

A virid pre-Christian kind was followed by a "Christian" variety that became oppressive and murderous. Then in succession came rationalist, pseudo-scientific racism, socialist, rightist varieties. Today there are Soviet, Arab (over and beyond political enmity), black, New Left and "gay" types.

Anti-Semitism has known every cruelty: social and civic disabilities, insult, ghettoization, torture, exile, murder.

Through the centuries, even great saints and leaders have been infected. Estimates of Jews murdered before Hitler range in the multimillions.

Is there not warrant to view this enmity as the greatest stain in the history of Western culture?

It may, in any case, be seen as a demonic force, endless and bottomless, that defies analytical powers. Indeed, it eludes our very observation. The Jew, "eternal scapegoat," serves apparently to assuage a deep human need.

Many efforts have been made to understand anti-Semitism, all partly successful. Historical charges center on the "decide" charge, the old theological myth. Yet history can hardly do full justice to the phenomenon: Profound psychological mechanisms are at play. As one psychoanalyst has stated, "Anti-Semitism is more a conflict within a person than between persons."

Savage Forces

Perhaps the most fruitful avenues of explanation explored locate anti-Semitism in the lowest strata of the psyche where savage forces struggle against all restraints and ideals. In the Christian era, it would be an unconscious displaced resentment of his own Christianity; in the non-Christian, a revolt against moral conscience.

Finally, it is quite possible that the Swiss government will modify the constitution so that a period of five years or more could elapse before another referendum on the same subject can be presented again.

E. MAYSTRE,
Chêne-Bougeries, Switzerland.

Anti-Terror Weapon

Now that various UN units have found ways to preclude participation by member nations (i.e., South Africa in the General Assembly and Israel in UNESCO), it would seem that this could be carried forward to banning members who harbor hijackers, kidnapers, murderers and the like. Surely resolutions can be prepared safeguarding action of political activists, but not the criminal actively committed against others with which we are too commonly confronted.

EUGENE P. FRIEDMAN,
Rockville Centre, L.I.

It was Judaism that brought the concept of a God-given universal moral law into the world. The Jew reminds us of our paganism. For this he has never been forgiven. Willy-nilly, the Jew carries the burden of God in history.

Until anti-Semitism is openly acknowledged and diagnosed along lines as deep as these, the Browns, Niksons and Saxbes will always be with us.

The Rev. Edward H. Flannery is executive secretary of the Secretariat for Catholic-Jewish Relations, National Conference of Catholic Bishops, and author of "The Anguish of the Jews: 23 Centuries of Anti-Semitism." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

The U.S. and Capital Punishment

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—The most famous gunshots against capital punishment were fired by Albert Camus' justly famous "Reflections on the Guillotine" turned, on impassioned appeals against the shattering ugliness of executions.

These arguments are really more than arguments. They are literary acts, deriving some of their effectiveness from their power to evoke from the community a revulsion against the very idea of a state killing, methodically and dispassionately.

Such literary acts pierce the veil of legalism, forcing us to confront the reality of (any) what electrocution does in searing the flesh, boiling the brain, popping the eyeballs from their sockets. We now are at a point in the long fight against capital punishment when such "literary acts" against the vile practice can and should influence the Supreme Court.

Nine Opinions

In a 1972 case challenging the constitutionality of capital punishment the Supreme Court divided 5-4 and produced nine opinions. Since then, approximately 150 people in 17 states have been sentenced to death and 20 states have revised their death penalty statutes. Not surprisingly, the issue is back before the court this term.

In 1973 two justices in the majority said all capital punishment is unconstitutional "cruel and unusual." But the other three members of the majority said only that death sentences administered up to them were (in Justice Potter Stewart's words) "cruel and unusual" in the same way that being struck by lightning is cruel and unusual.

This majority of the majority noted that many people were being convicted of crimes for which death was an available punishment, but only a few were sentenced to die, and these few were not selected by discernible standards. The three justices said standards sentencing is caprice, and caprice in dispensing death sentences is unconstitutional cruelty. Recently many states have tried to expunge caprice, often by making the death sentence mandatory for certain crimes.

Now Prof. Charles Black of the Yale Law School has written a 86-page book that expresses his thesis in its title: "Capital Punishment: The Inevitability of Caprice and Mistake" (published by Norton). The book is skill-

BOSTON—All day long, on the news bulletins, the big news was that President Ford was going to hold a news conference. The President will answer questions tonight, the announcers breathlessly told us. He will have two statements. His spokesman, Ronald Messer, refuses to say how "major" they will be.

That evening a man who has made a profession of presidential watching sat down in front of his television set to watch Gerald Ford. Halfway through, he fell asleep.

The habit of worshipping presidents is hard to break. After Vietnam, and Watergate, and all the warnings about the Imperial Presidency, the networks still build up a White House news conference as if it were going to produce tablets from Sinai. The newspapers give massive display to what the President says. The magazines weigh his every word.

But when, again and again, the words are empty of understanding or meaning, the inflated treatment looks not only mistaken but silly. People can tell that nothing happened.

Gerald Ford remains what his friends told us he was when he became President: a decent human being. That is still a nice change, too. But in terms of today's economic and political realities, he is simply irrelevant.

His conception of political leadership was perfectly captured in one statement at the news conference. A poll showed that 91 per cent of the people were against a 20-cent tax increase on a gallon of gasoline, the President said, so "I think I'm on pretty solid ground" in opposing it.

Of course people will always vote for their own short-term comfort if no one explains to them that deeper interests are at stake. That is the point of political leadership in a democracy: to persuade the deeper interests, argue them and then act within the broad limits of an informed public's view. People are amazingly ready to forgo immediate gratification when the reason is made plain. If they were not, democracy would have failed long ago.

Want Action

The United States and the Western world now have an overwhelming interest in reducing their oil consumption. For that is the first and essential step in any plan to cope with the appalling strains that quadrupled oil export prices have imposed on world agriculture, price levels and the stability of the financial system. There is almost no serious dissent from that proposition. The most conservative American officials, devotees of "the market," are calling for urgent governmental action. Arthur Hanes, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, wants an immediate gas-

oline tax increase to cut consumption. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger talks of mortal danger to our civilization unless we take heroic measures, starting with conservation in our use of oil.

If the idea is really to crack the oil-producers' cartel, the chances are that this official talk, if anything, understates the difficulty. An analysis by Prof. Peter Odell of Erasmus University, Rotterdam, suggests that the West must reduce its oil imports not by Kissinger's 10 per cent but by thirty—and do it by next spring. He sees that drastic course as the only way to achieve leverage against the cartel, "the greatest threat we have known outside the two world wars."

Professor Odell, writing in the British magazine New Society, says that Europe and Japan would have to make real sacrifices to meet such a target but the United States could end all oil imports with only a 10-per-cent cut in energy use—a penalty of convenience and minor difficulty. Not much sacrifice.

A President who whistles in way past profound threats to our society, assuring us that all will turn out for the best, is unimpressive. It is doubtless a good thing to stop hanging on the President's every word, to learn that we cannot look to him to solve all our problems. But it is hard to adjust to a great change in expectations at a moment of such disturbing omens in the world.

Likes Trappings

The curious thing is that Ford seems to like the trappings of the Imperial Presidency without the substance of power and responsibility. He enjoys the planes and the parties. He snipes at Congress. In recent years there has been talk of dividing the presidency into two offices: one ceremonial, like a king's, the other political leader. We may not have the one without the other.

In the end, the vacuum will somehow be filled. Realists in the administration will keep pressing on such issues as oil use until the President makes some compromise adjustment to the fact. Congress will dare to legislate of its own, without waiting for draft bills from downtown. With all the difficulties inherent in the idea of leadership from a body of 535 legislators, Congress has already shown signs of moving to fill the vacuum.

Journalists, especially the White House press corps, inevitably tend to build up the significance of a president. That is partly habit, partly self-interest in a better-sounding story. It would be honest now to give less emphasis to nonevents—to recognize that we have started a two-year experiment in government without a president.

They should read the most vivid accounts of the trappings of the practice. They should abolish capital punishment as inherently unconstitutional cruelty. Such a ruling would be consistent with strict construction, properly understood.

The touchstone of strict construction is respect for the intentions of the Constitution's framers. And it is true that the framers, who lived when capital punishment was widely used and not widely questioned, did not intend to ban capital punishment with the Eighth Amendment.

For the Ages

But it also is true that the framers intended to draft a constitution for the ages. They were concerned with general concepts, not particular conceptions. Their intention was that the Constitution should require the republics ever after, to measure its punishment policies against the wisest, most mature concept of cruelty. They did not want to bind the republic forever to any particular conception of cruelty.

The "ragged" language of the Constitution is nothing of the sort. Again, it is specific about concepts, not contemporary conceptions. It is language appropriate for the constitution of a reflective republic.

Today, the court's duty—owed to the framers, and to us—is to measure our practices, and especially the irrevocable practice of capital punishment—against the wisest contemporary understanding of the concept of cruelty. Camus and the Constitution, read together by reflective justices, will rid us of capital punishment.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1974

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U.K.'s Trade Terms Deteriorate

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP-DJ).—The outlook for British trade has been deteriorating sharply, according to the latest set of import and export statistics released by the Department of Trade.

The figures show that the volume of exports in October took a sharp fall since late 1973. The statistics also show that although the unit value of exports rose in that month, the reason was the smallest in a year.

The Department of Trade said the export volume index, after rising steadily for most of the year, fell to 125.6, down 4.4 per cent from 133.6 in September. A compensating factor was the up in the import volume index, 127.5 from 126.5 a month earlier. Indices based on 1970 equals 100.

The index measuring the unit value of exports rose to 171.5 in October from 170.2 a month earlier.

The unit value of the import rose to 226.9 in October from 223.5 a month earlier.

The faster rise in import prices compared with export prices meant that the country's terms-of-trade index, measuring the value of exports as a percentage of imports, fell for the first time since April.

The main cause in the weakening of Britain's terms of trade was the decline in the value of exports.

Bond Trading To Become Computerized

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP-DJ).—A computerized Eurobond securities trading system, which is being developed by 10 financial institutions from 14 countries to go ahead with the project.

The decision was announced in London today at the annual meeting of the Eurobond syndicate, formed last year.

Participants, wherever located, will be connected by telephone to a central computer, which will collect buy and sell orders, transmit them to banks and brokers, and offer quotations from Eurobond marketmakers. All orders will be executed at a price better than, or at least equal to, the average quotation made by marketmakers, a communiqué said.

Written confirmation of the transaction will be given to both the marketmaker and his counterpart. The transaction details will be transmitted to the Eurobond clearing system for execution.

Although the main function of the Eurobond system will be the matching, confirmation and issuing or clearing instructions, the system will provide participants with current information about the market.

Japan's GNP Drops 3.8%

TOKYO, Dec. 5 (AP-DJ).—Japan's real gross national product totalled 69.69 trillion yen on seasonally adjusted annual basis in the third quarter of 1974, down 3.8 per cent from the second quarter and down 8.8 per cent from a year earlier, the Economic Planning Agency said yesterday.

In nominal terms, the GNP was rising at an annual rate of 16.77 trillion yen in the third quarter, up 3.2 per cent from the second quarter and up 30.0 per cent from a year earlier. The rise was a product of inflation.

The agency attributed the real third quarter decline, compared with the preceding three months, to a 4.2-per-cent drop in the rate of private sector inventory investment, a downturn that resulted from the economically stifling effects of the Bank of Japan's prolonged tight money policy.

Private consumption, which rose 1.7 per cent in the second quarter after an unusually large decline of 5.4 per cent in the first three months of 1974, continued to advance in the most recent period. It showed a gain of 1.3 per cent in real terms from the previous level.

The planning agency said that consumer outlays continue to gain strength, though overall GNP still shows an advance in the third quarter. The outlook is optimistic in that respect, however. Recent advances in the rate of consumer spending, such as department store sales, have pointed downward. In addition, Japanese real wages dipped below their year-earlier level in October for the first time since March.

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Sugar Price Drops

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP-DJ).—Sugar market prices remained flat today although distant months attracted buying interest. C. Ozark, sugar brokers, reported. Short covering later spurred an upward move and at the close all months were at a profit. The daily price was down 520 to 2480.

BANQUE DE COMMERCE ET DE FINANCE
BANCOFIN SA

EEC Rejects U.S. Oil Plan; Aide Hints at N. Sea Finance

BRUSSELS, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—The American plan for a \$25-billion fund to recycle surplus oil money has been turned down by the European Common Market commission, which is preparing a plan of its own, informed sources said today.

States in the nine-nation community have also reacted with enthusiasm, said the sources.

West Germany, as a nation with a balance-of-payments surplus, feels it would have little need of the fund while having to help guarantee other countries against failure to repay the loans, they said.

The sources said the EEC commission prefers a system in which industrialized countries with payments deficits—or groups like the EEC—could raise loans directly on the international money markets as and when they need them.

The commission believes the Basel-based Bank for International Settlements could also borrow on behalf of the community.

In another development, EEC commissioner Henri Simonet said Common Market money could help Britain to develop its North Sea oil fields.

Mr. Simonet said Britain, as a

Saudi Arabia Names Head Of Money Reserves Agency

By Juan de Onis

RIYADH, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Abdullah Al-Qurashi, an American-educated, public administrator, has been appointed governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, which manages this oil country's enormous financial reserves.

The appointment by King Fahd fills a vacancy in this key job created by the death in November of Anwar Ali, a Pakistani-born financial expert who had been governor of the agency since 1963.

The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency has the functions of a central bank and has been responsible for the investments abroad of the growing billions of dollars in oil income.

The estimated oil income of Saudi Arabia during the current fiscal year is \$27 billion and the budget for ordinary spending and development investments calls for \$12 billion.

Under Mr. Ali's conservative leadership, the agency operated with a very small staff of about 20 persons from an inconspicuous office in Jeddah. The investment policy on reserves, which are now approaching \$10 billion, has been very cautious, with emphasis on short-term bank deposits in the United States and Europe and government securities.

Mr. Al-Qurashi, who has a master's degree in public administration from the University of Southern California, has been president for the last six years of the General Personnel Bureau, which is like being director of Saudi Arabia's civil service of close to 200,000 people.

Before that, he administered the state-owned railroad in the eastern province, which is the major oil-producing area of Saudi Arabia on the Persian Gulf.

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Delay Urged By Burns on Gold Owning Banks Given Warning To Proceed Cautiously

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns today recommended that a ban on private ownership of gold be extended for at least six more months in the United States to protect the dollar and the generally shaky U.S. economy.

Mr. Burns' testimony before the House banking subcommittee on international finance coincided with that two days ago by Secretary of the Treasury William Simon.

Mr. Simon is a member of President Ford's cabinet and reflects the opinions of the government. Mr. Burns, as chairman of the Federal Reserve System, is independent of the government.

Mr. Simon had said the ban on owning gold should be lifted as scheduled on Jan. 1. He said he envisioned no problems of hoarding or drain from regular hard-hit investment markets. He then astonished the committee by announcing that the government would auction two million ounces of its gold on Jan. 6.

Mr. Burns, however, said that "in the climate of uncertainty that now prevails, with fears of inflation continuing to spread, the opportunity to own gold might seem attractive to large numbers of people in the United States."

But Controversy Surrounds Wisdom of Buying**U.S. Banks, Brokers Gear for Gold Trade**

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT).—U.S. banks and brokerage houses are gearing up for the sale of gold bars to Americans, even as a growing controversy swirls around the advisability of such purchases by private investors.

Thousands of Americans are expected to buy gold bullion starting Dec. 31, when a prohibition imposed in 1933 is lifted.

As a result, many economists and gold experts expect that more than \$1 billion worth of the world's most glamorous metal will be purchased in the first year of open selling.

But even as preparations go forward at commodity exchanges and in financial offices in New York and other cities, the debate about gold as an investment grows.

Advocates of gold ownership point to the age-old allure of the precious metal and describe it as a monetary life preserver in a sea of rapidly eroding paper money and rampant inflation.

Some call it risky. Critics say gold is an overpriced and risky investment that earns no interest and is costly to hold. They say unsophisticated investors can lose heavily if they plunge into gold without studying it carefully.

What drawbacks should be considered before buying gold? The following are provided by knowledgeable members of the financial community:

- The price outlook is highly uncertain. Just because the price of gold has more than quadrupled in a few years, there is no reason to believe that the surge will continue. In an informal poll of gold



Arthur Burns... 'People might rush in with funds.'

If that proves true, he said, "when the gold market is reopened, people might rush in with funds transferred from savings accounts, common stocks, or other financial assets."

The diversion of dollars could be uncomfortably large, Mr. Burns said, and could adversely affect savings and loan institutions and commercial banks, which only recently have begun drawing in more deposits after a long slump.

"Any sizable withdrawal of funds from savings accounts would, of course, dim the prospects for a larger supply of mortgage credit in coming months," Mr. Burns said. "Recovery of the home-building industry might therefore be retarded."

He said the risks associated with private ownership of gold could not help the United States in this current economic climate.

The prudent course of action would be to delay the reopening of the gold market until a more propitious time," Mr. Burns said.

Mr. Burns also warned U.S. banks to "proceed cautiously" in participating in gold transactions. He said that the Federal Reserve "will watch developments closely" after gold trading becomes legal, and will lose no time in asking Congress to prohibit banks from dealing in gold if excesses occur.

Mr. Burns added that he hopes that banks will not trade in gold for their own accounts but will act only as agents for customers' gold dealings.

Speculators who expect heavy investor interest in the United States to drive up the gold price may be disappointed. In Canada, where gold ownership has been allowed for years, interest has been scanty. In Japan, where private ownership was recently allowed, there was a brief buying flurry, then a cooling of interest.

Gold Coin and Silver Swindle Laid to Western Pacific Corp.

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Court action to recover millions of dollars invested in an alleged gold coin and silver contract swindle was announced yesterday by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

A complaint filed in the federal district court at Las Vegas, Nev., charged that the Western Pacific Gold & Silver Exchange Corp. and its officers wrote and sold gold coin and silver investment contracts without the gold or silver of futures contracts to back them up. Instead, according to the complaint, the contracts were paid off with funds obtained from new investors.

The principal individual defendant named in the suit was James Ray Houston, also known as Sun Ray Star, a resident of Las Vegas and the president and a director of the corporation. As Sun Ray Star, Mr. Houston is

listed as chief executive officer of Sun-Star Corp., a purported non-profit organization that owns and controls the Western Pacific concern. The company, also known as Western Pacific Gold & Silver Exchange Corp., is now insolvent.

The company could not and cannot now fulfill its guarantees to repurchase gold coins and silver from its investors at the purchase price plus any profit.

Investors' funds were not used to acquire gold coins or silver but instead were diverted and converted to the use of the defendants.

Contrary to investment agreements, silver is not stored in any independent storage facility nor is one investor's silver segregated from that of another. Also little, if any, silver exists in storage for the accounts of investors who requested storage.

Dow Off 12 in Dull Trade**N.Y. Stocks Decline Despite Strike's End**

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (IHT).—Prices steadily lost ground on the New York Stock Exchange today and ended sharply lower after an apparent end to the U.S. coal strike failed to kindle a rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 11.58 points to 587.06, close to its 12-year low of 584.58 on Oct. 4 of this year. At 3 o'clock the Dow was off 8.53.

Declining issues overwhelmed gains about 1,045 to 325. Volume was a modest 12.89 million shares compared with 12.58 million yesterday.

Through the early parts of the session the market managed to hold a modest gain but in early afternoon it began to decline sharply.

Brokers related the continuing weakness to a variety of negatives. They cited the drop in retail sales last week reported by the Commerce Department in mid-afternoon and the move by Sen. Henry Jackson to introduce a bill authorizing start-by presidential power for gasoline rationing.

October consumer credit growth was the smallest in four years. This was a key depressant analysts commented.

A general lack of confidence among investors and institutional fence-sitting were other minuses said to be weighing on the market.

Actively traded stocks included Texaco at 29 1/2, off 1/8, General Motors 29 1/8, off 3/8, S.S. Kresge 19 5/8, off 1 1/2 and Johnson & Johnson 72 7/8, down 1.

Some gold and natural gas stocks gained. Homestake Mining added 3/8 to 44, Dome Mines 3/8 to 46 3/8, Campbell Red Lake 1/2 to 31 1/4 and ASA 1/8 to 70 3/4. The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.11 to 60.26. The most active issue was Brad-

Auto makers watched their sales plummet 34 per cent last month, the worst November for the industry since a General Motors Corp. strike depressed results in 1970.

It was the steepest year-to-year sales decline for any month this year.

"I don't think it's going to get any worse," one analyst said, and others concurred. But they quickly added that there were no indications that sales would turn up again soon.

Sales of new cars totaled just over 600,000 units compared with about 812,000 last November. U.S. make new car sales led the decline, sliding 35 per cent to 505,511 from 777,445. Imported car sales fell 28 per cent to about 97,500 from about 134,500.

Price is one reason for the relative strength of imported car sales, which cornered more than 16 per cent of the market last month, compared with less than 15 per cent a year earlier.

Many imported car dealers are still selling from relatively large stocks of lower-priced 1974 models. But analysts said that even importers were softening as importers introduce their higher-priced 1975 models.

In fact, analysts expressed surprise at the poor performance of some of the leading imports last month. For example, Volkswagen sales fell 46 per cent, Toyota deliveries were down 31 per cent and Datsun sales fell 16 per cent.

2 Belgian Banks To Merge in 1975

BRUSSELS, Dec. 5 (AP-DJ).—Banque de Bruxelles and Banque Lambert, two major Belgian banks, will merge in the first quarter of 1975, according to plans disclosed today by the presidents of the two banks.

Stockholders of each bank will be offered shares of a new company, Bruxelles Lambert SA, which is to hold all the stock capital of the merged bank, to be called Banque de Bruxelles SA.

Stockholders of each bank will be offered shares of a new company, Bruxelles Lambert SA, which is to hold all the stock capital of the merged bank, to be called Banque de Bruxelles SA.

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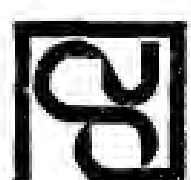
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- | | |
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| BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER
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| MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH
Securities Underwriter Limited | ROYAL BANK OF CANADA |

—1974— Stocks and Div in \$						—1974— Stocks and Div in \$						—1974— Stocks and Div in \$					
High.	Low.	Sls.	P/E	100s.	High Low Quot.	High.	Low.	Sls.	P/E	100s.	High Low Quot.	High.	Low.	Sls.	P/E	100s.	High Low Quot.

2- Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the
column table are annual distributions based on the
dividends or payments not designated as regular
dividends or the following:

Also called or extras - Annual rate plus
a- Liquidating dividend, -b Declared or paid
preceding 12 months, -c Declared or paid after
preceding 12 months, -d Declared or paid after
an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears, -e
Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus
or no action taken at last dividend meeting, -f Declared
or paid in preceding 12 months plus stockholder
value on dividend or distribution date.

Also called, -X- Ex dividend, -Y- Ex dividends and
warrants, -W- With warrants, -Wt- When distributed
-Wt- When issued, -N- Next day delivery.

VI- If bankruptcy or receivership or being national
debtor, -F- Foreign issue, -Ft- Foreign issue subject to
interest.

Years high and low range does not include data
in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounts to
per cent or more has been paid the year's high
and low range are shown for the high stock or

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Cash prices in primary markets as regis-

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Euro

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Cons. Food 7 1/2-9 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	Plessey 8 1/2-86	72	74	Ford 5-88	82 1/2
Conoco 8-86	89 1/2	90 1/2	Quebec Hyd 8 1/2-86	95	96	Gen Elec 4 1/2-85	76
Conf Tel 8 1/2-86	83 1/2	84 1/2	Queb Hyd 8 1/2-86	93 1/2	94 1/2	Gen Elec 4 1/2-87	71
Copen Curn 7 1/2-87	77 1/2	78 1/2	Queb. Prov. 7 1/2-88	82	83	Gen Food 4 1/2-82	75

[illegible]

the common stock of

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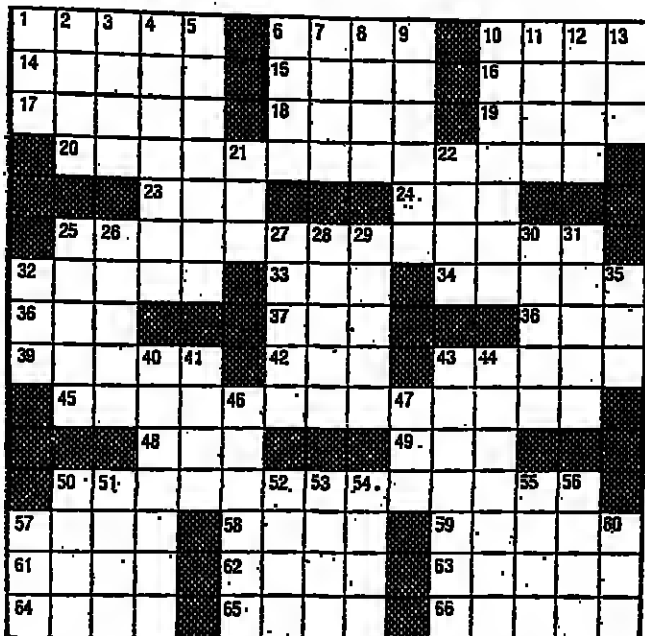
OUR experts report regularly on what's portable and where it's available and how much it costs.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]

CROSSWORD.

ACROSS		DOWN
1 Musical work	49 Prefix for puncture	13 _____
6 Jezebel's husband	50 Breakfast fare	28 _____
10 Bit of medicine	37 Derby entry	_____ strain
14 Dishonor	58 Judgment	_____ wine
15 Organism's body	59 Ship crane	_____ rock
16 Summi:	61 Stance	_____ French historian
17 Complaints	62 Barber	_____ Assessment
18 Tilt, as a ship	63 Halting	_____ amount
19 Scruff	64 From a	31 Part of a poem
20 What artists prefer	65 Rummy	32 "— chancel"
23 — de vie	66 Thibet	35 Be beholden to
24 Debt: Abbr.		40 Type of humorist
25 Rajahs	_____ s'sleuth	41 Law: Abbr.
32 Word with hood or rib	_____ eant's-ear	43 Withdrew
33 Hasten	_____ Catherine the Great	44 Howl, as a wolf
34 Poetic Muse	5 Having a will	46 Observed
36 Miss Garp	6 Court's Arthur	47 Dull noise
37 Wayside	7 Gardener, at times	50 Warp's companion
8 Mark	8 Church corner	51 Lancaster
9 Dep't of heat	9 Lee Marvin's Car	52 Gave a hard time to
_____ Elastic org.	10 Participate, at times	53 "With malice toward —"
_____ smooth	11 Bright fish	54 Poet
Scarlett O'Hara	12 Month: Abbr.	55 Author Hunter
Scottish refusal		56 Upends
		57 Act.
		60 Letter



WEATHER

	O	F		O	F		
ALGABRE.....	16	61	Fair	MADRID.....	13	65	Fair
AMSTERDAM.....	5	46	Cloudy	MEX.....	4	58	Fair
ANNA.....	13	29	Cloudy	MONTREAL.....	4	19	Fair
ATLANTA.....	13	20	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	-3	47	Snow
BELFORT.....	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	6	43	Cloudy
BELGRADE.....	13	29	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	1	50	Cloudy
BERLIN.....	2	36	Rain	NICE.....	15	59	Cloudy
BRUSSELS.....	7	45	Cloudy	OSLO.....	-1	29	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	13	29	Cloudy	PARIS.....	1	50	Cloudy
CALCO.....	70	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	4	29	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	17	63	Cloudy	ROME.....	11	67	Overcast
CHICAGO.....	13	29	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS.....	7	46	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL.....	14	61	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.....	2	26	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	9	48	Cloudy	TEHRAN.....	1	20	Snow
EDINBURGH.....	7	45	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	12	54	Rain
EL PASO.....	13	29	Cloudy	WAGNER.....	1	29	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	5	41	Showers	VENICE.....	1	34	Fog
GENTY.....	5	46	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	9	48	Cloudy
HAVANA.....	13	29	Cloudy	WILSON.....	7	45	Cloudy
ISTANBUL.....	9	45	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	6	45	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS.....	-1	70	Fair	ZURICH.....	7	45	Cloudy
LONDON.....	13	29	Fair				
LOS ANGELES.....	15	53	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Fonds Listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FET: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (r)-regularly; (i)-irregularly.

(r) Alexander Fund.....	\$5.24	JARDINE FLEMING	
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd....	\$5.74	— (r) Jardine East. Trust..	\$39.74
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Iss.pr.	\$F64.32	— (r) Jardine Japan Fund..	\$31.97
(d) Apollo Fund S.A.....	\$42.32	— (r) Jardine Selection NV	\$10.13
(w) Anstral. Trust S.A.....	\$6.49	(d) KB Income Fund.....	LFT.44
(w) Anstral'n Selection Fd..	\$3.60		

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:		(w) Richmond Bonded Int'l	\$1.00
(w) Fund of Australia...	Aus.4.52	(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	\$13.62
(w) Prop. Bonds Aust.,...	Aus.51.37	(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.,...	\$22.47
(w) - - - Int'l Ltd.	Aus.36.46		
BAER, Julius & Co.:		L. & R.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
		(+w) L&B-T Multi-Inv Fd.	SF355.50
		(+w) L&B-T Income Fmd.	SF370.00

(d) Esarbond.....	SP713.36	(w) Lurford.....	\$16.96
(d) Conbar.....	SP671.00	(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.....	\$10.13
(d) Grobar.....	SP411.06	(d) Newirth Int'l Fund.....	81.41
(d) Stockbar.....	SP706.60	(d) Newirth Inv. Fund.....	\$3.68
		(w) N.A.M.F.....	\$51.25
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.....	\$28.15	(w) Nippon Fund.....	\$24.16
(w) Browninvest.....	\$11.01	(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.....	\$5.66

(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.....	\$8.80	(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.....	\$6.88
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.....	\$3.91	(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.....	\$1.6988
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:		(c) Pegasus Intern'l.....	\$8.15
— (w) Capital Int'.....	\$10.63	(c) Putnam Intern'l Fund.....	\$15.81
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.....	\$6.22	(d) Renta Fund.....	LP2.349
		(d) Renta Capital Fund.....	LP2.395
		(d) Rentinvest.....	LP773

(d) Capital Rentiers.....	LEFON	SAFE GROUP:	
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.....	\$595.10	— (d) Safe Fund.....	\$4.57
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.....	\$6.53	— (d) Safe Trust Fund.....	\$6.43
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.....	\$8.57	— (d) Global Fund.....	\$3.97
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.....	\$6.70	(w) Samurai Portfolio.....	\$47.36

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Ccaasec.....	SP304.00		
(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds...	SP66.50		
(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l.....	SP58.00		
(d) Energievalor.....	SP68.50		
(d) Usasec.....	SP532.00		
(d) Europavalor.....	SP106.75		

REFRO:			
(w) Sopro (N.A.V.).....		\$10.25	

SHARE GROUP:			
(d) Share Beauty.....		\$13.92	
(d) Share Int'l Fund.....		\$4.50	

(1) Crosby Fund S.A.	\$4.12	— (v) Shareholders Excl.	\$2.13
G.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:			
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund..	\$10.44	S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (w) ELF Growth Fund		— (d) CSF Fund.....	\$F2.29
(see Capital Int'l)		— (d) Crossbow Fund.....	\$F3.97
		— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.Y.....	\$6.07
		(w) SMC Special Fund.....	DM30.00*

(7) HIF Japan Fund		SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
(w) C.S. America Fd.	\$7.75	— (7) Parfen Sw. R. Est.	\$F1,433
(w) C.S. Income Fd.	\$5.18	— (7) Securinvest	\$F1,031
(w) O.G.C.	\$35.25	(d) Soros Fund.	\$122.14
(d) Delta Invest. Fund.	\$7.52	(w) Star Fund.	\$5.64
(d) Delta Multifund.	\$8.92	(7) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	\$5.50

d) Dalwa Int'l Fund.....	1.252.043	SWISS BANK CORP.	
d) Gallier Fund (ex-div)....	\$1.31	-- (d) America-Va(or).....	5F375.50
d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.....	\$8.45	-- (d) Intervalor.....	5F355.75
d) Dr. Interact. Inv. Fd.....	\$10.95	-- (d) Japan Portfolio.....	5F278.25
w) Europe Obligations.....	LP90r	-- (d) Swissvaler New Ser.....	5F167.50
d) Executive Fd of Canada	\$5.89	-- (d) Univ. Bond Select.....	5F170.75
		-- (d) Universal Fund.....	5F121.44

FIDELITY:		TENDAIL GROUP:	
(w) Fidelity Equitalia.....	\$7.56	(w) Talent Global Fund.....	\$5.98
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund.....	\$12.17	(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea).....	\$19.00
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.....	\$18.89	(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.....	\$28.05
(d) Fidelity World Fd.....	\$7.43	(w) Transpacific Fund.....	\$16.01
d) Fidelity.....	BFT13		
	\$10.00		

w	First Int'l P.Fd.....	\$105.78		(r)	Overseas P.d. dist.....	\$0.98
w	First Int'l Realty Sec....	\$14.34	+ +	(r)	Ilo. Accumulation.....	\$1.18
d	First Nat'l City Fund.....	\$20.63		(r)	3-Way Fund Int'l.....	\$2.05
d	First Security Cap. Fd....	\$17.48				
w	Fleming Fund S.A.....	\$45.26				
w	Fleming Japan Fund.....	\$18.19				
r	Formulex Issue Pr.....	\$F16.54		--	(d) Amco O.S. Sh.....	\$F26.00
d	Formula Selection Fd.....	\$F76.23		--	(d) Bond Invest.....	\$F20.75

(d) Fonditalia.....	38.31	(d) Convert-Invest.....	SP70.50
(d) Fund of Nations.....	54.65	(d) Euro Europe Sh.....	SP95.50
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.).....	51.31	(d) Fonna Swiss Sh.....	SP69.50
(w) Future Australia Fd.....	Aus.06.36	(d) Globinvest.....	SP52.50
		(d) Pacific Invest.....	SP34.50
		(d) Romatex-Invest.....	SP303.50
		(d) Safir South Afr. Sh.....	SP291.50

(W) Berry Int'l Fund.....	\$5.08	— (d) Sims Swing S. Est.....	\$PF175.00
(W) Berry Pac. Pd. Ltd.,...	\$18.30		
(W) G.T. Dollar Fund.....	\$5.01	UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt.	
(W) Guarantee Gr. Fd. Int'l.	\$8.43	— (d) Atlantiefonds.....	DM113.80
(W) Haussmann Holdings NV	\$4,550.18	— (d) Europa(fonds).....	DM277.50
(d) H.O.I. Hobat.....	\$19.25	— (d) Unifonds.....	DM16.40
(d) Intfund.....	\$8.73	— (d) Unifonds.....	DM37.80

w) Ingrow	\$23.00	(d) Unispecial L	DM44.55
d) Interlix	SP\$1.30	(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	\$2.02
d) Interfund S.A.	\$6.78	(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	\$9.47
d) Interluna	Lire 8.713	(w) Western Growth Fd.	\$4.69
w) Intermarket Fund.	\$97.54	(w) Western Hedge Fund.	\$1,059.43
w) Int'l Income Fund.	\$31.24	(w) West Proprietary N.V.	\$1,187.87
Int'l Income Abstract	\$10.87		

(r)	Int'l Private Newb.....		(d)	World Equity Grp Fd.....	\$375.43
(r)	Int'l Privilege Ltd.....	Can.\$3.29	(w)	Worldwide Securities.....	\$30.58
(r)	Int'l Securities Fd.....	\$5.67	(w1)	Worldwide Special.....	\$2,734.94
(w)	Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	\$7.98			
(r)	Invest. Attiniques.....	\$21.14			
(d)	Italamerica S.A. Fnd.....	\$5.17			
(r)	Italtorture Int'l Fd S.A.	\$7.95			

DM -- Deutsche Mark; * -- Ex-dividend; * -- New; N.A. -- Not available; RP -- Reale Franca; LF -- Luxembourg

r) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$11.78	hourly francs: SF - Swiss francs;
s) Japan Selection Fund....	\$36.00	+ - Offer prices; s - Asked.
w) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$10.67	

PEANUTS

Once there were two mice who lived in a museum.

One evening after the museum had closed, the first mouse crawled into a huge suit of armor.

Before he knew it, he was lost. "Help!" he shouted to his friend.

"Help me make it through the knight!"

B.C.

I'VE BEEN HAVING FUNNY DREAMS LATELY.

SEE A DREAMOLOGIST.

I PROBABLY SHOULD SEE A PSYCHIATRIST.

A PSYCHIATRIST?

...WHAT ARE YOU... OUT OF YOUR MIND?

BLONDIE

I SURE WISH I COULD HAVE A CAMEL FOR A PET.

I'LL BET YOU DON'T EVEN KNOW WHAT A CAMEL IS.

A CAMEL IS JUST A COW WITH THE BAG ON TOP INSTEAD OF THE BOTTOM.

WELL, ANYWAY... I KNOW WHAT I AM FOR ASKING!

BEETLE BAILEY

SIR, ARE YOU BUSY?

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

I'D SAY YES AND NO.

WIZARD of ID

SURE, I HAVE A POTION HERE THAT WILL CHANGE MAN'S DESTINY...

...FROM WAR AND VIOLENCE

...TO PEACE AND TRANQUILITY!

WHAT YEAR IS IT?

ANDY GAPP

KEEP YOUR MIND OFF 'ER -- YOU'RE WITH ME!

AN' TRY TO LOOK A BIT MORE CHEERFUL, EH?

IN THIS PLACE? IT DEPRESSES ME, IT REALLY DOES!

WHAT 'E WANTS MOST OUT OF A PUB IS 'IS MISSUS!

REX MORGAN M.D.

JUST AS I FEARED I HAVE A MESSAGE TO CALL THE HOSPITAL.

IF THEY NEED A DOCTOR, TELL THEM TO CALL SOMEONE ELSE!

IT'S A LITTLE MORE COMPLICATED THAN THAT, JENNY!

YOU'RE HUMAN! YOU CAN'T BE WORKING AROUND THE CLOCK!

YOU SAY THE BLOOD SUGAR IS AT 280? IS THE PATIENT ALERT? GIVE HIM ANOTHER FORTY UNITS AND I'LL CHECK WITH YOU IN AN HOUR!

RIP KIRBY

I SHALL ASK MY COUSIN, THE PRESIDENT, FOR PERMISSION TO GO TO NEW YORK IMMEDIATELY...

IF EXPERTS LIKE RIP KIRBY ARE INTERESTED IN THE PILLARS OF DESTINY, THE FORTUNE OF TARAKU MAY BE MADE!

LET HER GO. HOPEFULLY SHE WILL NOT RETURN AND WE WILL NOT HAVE TO KILL HER...

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SYSEM

FYNAC

TIRRAY

NAPOWE

WHEN THE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WHAT'S THE BEST TIME TO PICK APPLES?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: **When incoming mail is appreciated — AT AN OUT "POST"**

EVER NOTICE HOW SHE CALLS YOU "HONEY" WHEN SHE DOES SOMETHIN'... AND "HENRY" WHEN YOU DO IT?

BOOKS

**THE FABULOUS EGO:
ABSOLUTE POWER IN HISTORY**

By Milton Klonksy. Squadrangle. 436 pp. Illustrated. \$15.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHILE many writers have maintained that power corrupts, and some that absolute power corrupts absolutely, Miltoot Klonosky shows us, in "The Fabulous Ego," exactly how it corrupted 15 of the most potent monarchs in history. We see power galvanizing their imaginations like a hallucinogenic drug until their free associations became the fate of their people. Their appetites were the equivalent of our national budget.

phies are concise, ironical and we need to know in order to: these rulers framed by time a circumstances. Some of the pieces have been translated in English for the first time, others rescued from the undesired, obscurity of rare-book rooms the library.

We notice certain patterns emerging in these portraits unrelated by time. Narcissism, inhuman indifference, is perhaps the most common quality. Cruelty, a more positive human form of indifference, is a close second. Tamerlane, 14th-century Mogul ruler who allegedly made a pyramid 80,000 of his enemies' severed heads, was only more direct, explicit than some of the others. One might also say the perversion of love. The pervers: to read again and again of polymorphous orpries and wonder how much worse these monarchs might have been with this particular form of release

Napoleone is the saddest of all. We flood him to exile St. Helena, still thinking of himself as "master of the world" endlessly replaying, like a Monday-morning quarterback, the Battle of Waterloo, citing a hundred concrete "ifs" which could have him to lose the battle that changed the course of history—when blinding it or "fate" well. Everything but fate. His conversational powers cease to shrink with his military might; we hear him debating with his aide the superiority of blond women over thin ones, blond over brunettes. In the same tone, he complains about his breaking its tether and a half million men lost at Moscow.

"The Fabulous Ego" is a brilliant entertainment and a warning too, in its own way, a reminder of the darker lusts that still beat in our blood. If he has lived in another time, M. Klonosky might have been rewarded for the pleasure he has given us as the Persian poet Salin al-Khasir was when he verses delighted the wife of Harun al-Rashid. She "had her mouth stuffed with as many pearls as it could hold."

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for *The New York Times*.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (IHT).—This is how critics for the

New York Times rate new stage productions:

"As You Like It" produced by Clifford Williams with an all-male cast is inspired by J. M. Kott's book "Shakespeare, Out of Context." Kott's book emphasized the sexual ambiguity in many Shakespeare plays as to female parts being played by boys. The production was staged seven years ago, and Mr. Barnes now finds it rather out of date: "This is a production out of its time." The main difference between the new production and the London version of seven years ago is in the role of Rosalind, here played by Gregory Floy and presented as a rather pretty girl being seduced by a man," Barnes says. "Thereby no means bad acting; the company is perfectly adequate, but it would be unfortunate for every one if it were mistaken to Britain's National Theatre, despite its friendly personal message from the new Olivier played in the program."

"To the Rhythm of the Stars" is a Polish production based on poems by Urszula Kozol. Miss Gussow says that "the play is nothing less than the story of mankind from the creation through heaven and hell, the past, the present and the future—a ringing of bells as I call to action. The play is performed in Polish with occasional interpolations of Miss Kozol's lyrics in English. Despite the language barrier, the play has a strong appeal to the audience. Miss Gussow finds the music score by Zbigniew Piotrowski "pleasant," although it is not played live, thereby losing some of its effectiveness. "The evening performance, a little more than an hour, makes the most effective use of a vigorous troupe of performers."

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott.

On the diagramed deal, North's jump to four hearts promised a void, four spades was a cue-bid, and five no-trump was the grand slam force. Six clubs showed one of the three top diamond honors, and North signed off.

force the dummy there is still the chance that the diamond ten will fall doubleton.

The declarer had a considerable problem after ruffing the opening of the heart queen in dummy. He chose to enter his hand with the club queen, ruff a heart and lead the club ace to discard the heart king. When West was able to ruff South, he was doomed to a one-brick defeat.

	♦ A53
	♣ AK18652
WEST	EAST
♠ Q8532	♠ J
♥ QJ964	♥ A10532
♦ 102	♦ K87
♣ 9	♣ 10743

This line of play would have worked out well if West had held at least three clubs, a 50-50 chance. The best play, by a normal margin, was to lead a low trump from the dummy at the second trick. This wins if East has a doubleton or tripleton diamond king, and if West produces the king and plays a heart to

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ A974
 ♥ K87
 ♦ QJ964
 ♣ Q

South	West	North	East
1 ♦	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 ♦	Pass	4 ♥	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	6 ♦	Pass
Pass Pass			

West led the heart queen

In World Cup Skiing

Gros Still a Giant in Slalom Event

By Samuel Abt

AL D'USHER, France, Dec. 5 (U)—Piero Gros of Italy opened his defense of the World Cup slalom championship here with an aggressive and convincing victory in the giant slalom.



Mets' Jon Matlack: worth a swap for Reggie Jackson?

Fans' Blind Devotion For Tarnished Idols

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT)—During the major league baseball season, the trades that are consummated are seldom as fascinating as those that aren't. The most fascinating whisper for New York fans is that the Mets preferred to retain Jon Matlack, their almost lethal left-handed pitcher, rather than swap him to the Oakland A's for Reggie Jackson, the proven slugger and home run king.

\$1-Million Offer For A's Jackson

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5 (UPI)—Charles Finley, owner of the Oakland A's, has turned down a \$1-million offer for outfielder Reggie Jackson.

The offer was made by Ewing Kauffman, owner of the Kansas City Royals. When he heard the bid, Finley said: "No, what I said was I'd take two million."

Later, Finley said he would take the same sum for Sal Bando, his third baseman. When that information was relayed to Boston general manager Dick O'Connell, he said: "We'd be interested in Sal Bando for that price. I'm completely serious."

Presumably, O'Connell then went to Red Sox owner Tom Yawkey to see if he felt the same way.

When McGraw was traded Tuesday to the Philadelphia Phillies for Del Unser, Mac Scarce and John Stearns, most of the idol-worshippers at Shea Stadium remembered only his great seasons. They forgot, or didn't want to remember, last season. But the Mets' new general manager, Joe McDonald, remembered. When he succeeded Bob Schaefer several weeks ago, McDonald was asked if there were any untouchables on the team.

"Untouchables," he replied, "is an old TV show." When the deal with the Phillies developed, McDonald also remembered how the Mets' pattern last season was determined on opening day. The Mets were winning, 4-3, in the ninth inning when Mike Schmidt hit a two-run homer off McGraw, who had relieved Seaver in the eighth. The beneficiary of the Phil's 5-4 victory that day, incidentally, was Seaver, whom the Mets hope will be plentiful as a bullpen savior.

And in disposing of two outfielders who never made it and probably never will, Don Hahn and Dave Schreck, along with McGraw, the Mets really traded one for three. Unser is a center-fielder with good range and an adequate bat. Stearns is a 23-year-old catcher with the vast potential presumed in the second choice, behind David Clyde of the Texas Rangers in the 1973 free-agent draft. McDonald, who earlier obtained Joe Torre and Gene Clines, obviously isn't afraid to make a move. More important, he's not afraid to trade a tarnished idol.

The Mets' former general manager, Schaefer, preferred to trade nonidols. It worked when he acquired Rusty Staub and Felix Millan, but it backfired when he discarded Nolan Ryan and Amos Otis.

Took It Hard

It is never easy to dispose of an idol, neither for the general manager nor the idol himself. McGraw took it hard at first but he soon settled into his usually optimistic manner. Several hours after the trade, he answered the telephone in his home near San Diego by announcing:

"Welcome to the Phillies' training camp." Slowly he had accepted the deal, even saying, "The Phillies are ripe for a pennant." And they are. He just might pitch them to it. But the Mets had to take that chance. He understood. He didn't even sound annoyed that none of the three players obtained by the Mets have accomplished what he has.

"That really isn't important to me," he said. "I'm not gold or silver."

He sounded disturbed when informed that McDonald had mentioned that "Tug" had two bad years in a row, except for the last six weeks in 1973. But those last six weeks provided the Mets with a 3-2 lead in the World Series before the A's won the last two games.

"They didn't mention that when they gave me a \$15,000 raise to \$80,000," McGraw said. "It couldn't have been that bad a year." But the Mets lost that World Series on Reggie Jackson's thunderslap. They needed a thunderslap: hitter in their batting order.

of 3 minutes 10 and 3/10ths of a second. Second was Ingemar Stenmark, 13, of Sweden, in 3:10.93; third was Erik Haker, 22, of Norway, in 3:11.37. Italy and Austria showed their team dominance by placing three men each among the first 10 finishers.

With a time of 1:31.54, Gros was sixth after the first run, a drop of 1.412 feet through 68 gates. Stenmark led that run in 1:30.59 and, after a second run of

1:40.36, he began receiving victory congratulations. But Gros came shooting through the 68 gates of the second course in superb time—1:06.34 at the intermediate point—and the Italian camp began shouting as that time was shown on the electronic timing board.

Embraced by Officials As the champion finished in 1:38.49—the only afternoon run under 1:40—he was embraced and thumped by the same officials who had noisily berated him after the morning run.

"I knew I had to risk everything and go all-out," Gros said after he clambered down from the shoulders of Italian fans.

Stenmark, who started the skiing world last season by finishing 12th in his first year of World Cup competition, was pleased and cheerful afterward.

"I am not disappointed," he said. "I did not take it carefully on the second leg, but perhaps I could have been more aggressive."

He noted that the second run, also with a drop of 1,412 feet, required a more technical kind of skiing than the first and said that this had not fit his style as well.

In admitting that he might have been more aggressive, Stenmark implied that he had noted the fall of Gustavo Thoeni immediately before Stenmark took off. Thoeni of Italy, three times World Cup champion and just behind Gros last season, was second to Stenmark after the morning run.

Striving to make up his deficit of 40/100ths of a second, Thoeni slipped the gates but tumbled halfway down.

28 Skiers Fall

He was the most prominent man to fall, but not the only one. During the morning run, 20 men failed to finish as the snow became rutted in the turns and low-lying clouds reduced visibility. Nine could not finish the afternoon run.

Among those who did not make it this morning were three members of the young U.S. team. Cary Adgate, 21, who started first among the U.S. team and finished 20th, said that the course was "real rough" by the time he left—29th in the morning, 23d in the afternoon. American Geoff Bruce, 21, who finished 28th, said he had found "holes in the middle turns" from the succession of earlier skiers. Bruce started 32d in the morning and 23d in the afternoon.

The only solution to this recurrent problem is a better time and thus a better starting position. Skiers who left in the first 15 today said that both courses had been in perfect condition.

Grand Slalom Leaders 1. Piero Gros, Italy, 1:31.54-1:06.34-2:37.88.

2. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:30.59-1:07.35-2:37.94.

3. Erik Haker, Norway, 1:31.11-1:04.18-2:35.29.

4. Hans Hinterseer, Austria, 1:31.26-1:07.35-2:38.61.

5. Hans Klenner, Austria, 1:31.73-1:07.35-2:39.08.

6. Tino Pictorogovanni, Italy, 1:32.04-1:07.35-2:39.39.

7. Wolfgang Zimmer, W. G., 1:32.05-1:07.35-2:39.40.

8. Miklosa Schor, Czech, 1:31.51-1:07.35-2:38.86.

9. Paolo de Chiusa, Italy, 1:32.13-1:07.35-2:39.48.

10. Robert Benichou, Austria, 1:32.05-1:07.35-2:39.40.

Wednesday's Games New York Rangers 4, Detroit 2 (Sander, M. J. G. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 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